The Literary Digest

Vol. XXX., No. 4. Whole No. 771. NEW YORK, JANUARY 28, 1905. Price per Copy, 10c

Jessie Hays 1905
619 Olive St

CONTENTS

TOPICS OF THE DAY:
The Upheaval in Russia 119
Our "Fiscal Protectorate" in Santo Domingo . 120
Crusade against Vice in New York 121
Outlook for Railroad Regulation 122
Secretary Hay and China 123
End of the Fall River Strike 124
Dooley and Lawson on Banks 124
"Illimitable" Power of the President 125
Topics in Brief 126

LETTERS AND ART:
How Lowell Became an Anglomaniac 127
The "American Peril" in Art 127
Morals of the Present French Stage 128
Theodore Thomas: Some Appreciations of His Work 128
Decadence of the "Love Interest" in Music . 129
The Monster in Fiction 130
Roosevelt as a Man of Letters 130

SCIENCE AND INVENTION:
The Bodily Heat of Insects 131
How to Kill a Lobster 131
A Novel Water-Wheel 132
A Great Submarine Cañon Near New York . 133
An Early Use of the Propeller 134
Our Lack of Honors in Science 134
Science Brevities 134

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD:
Sir Oliver Lodge on Prayer and Miracles . . 135
"Saint Joan of Arc" 135
Religion, East and West 137
Modern Orthodox View of "Verbal Inspiration" 137
"The Pope That is to Be" 138

FOREIGN COMMENT:
Tolstoy on the Need of Russia 139
Kuropatkin's Army and the Command of the Sea 140
The New French Ministry 141
Ineffectiveness of China's Neutrality 141
Russian Press on the Russian Crisis 142

NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY 143-144

MISCELLANEOUS 146-152

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publishers, 44-60 East 23rd st., New York

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

TRAVEL

An Ideal Voyage
to the
MEDITERRANEAN
Two Special Cruises to the Mediterranean
By the Twin-Screw Cruising Steamer
"Prinzessin Victoria Luise"
FROM NEW YORK, APRIL 4th, 1905
DURATION 24 DAYS
Itinerary—Azores (25 hours' stay), Madeira (27 hours), Canary Islands (12 hours), Gibraltar (Granada, Alhambra, 63 hours), Algiers (34 hours), Palermo (11 hours), Naples (28 hours), and Genoa.
This same steamer will continue on a 14-day cruise to Hamburg, Leaving Genoa April 30th, 1905, for Villefranche, Corsica, Sardinia, Tunis, Algiers, Oran, Gibraltar, Lisbon, Oporto, Dover and Hamburg. Where can the tourist or one in search of health find such a delightful cruise as this?
Learn more about them by sending for book giving details of these and other cruises.
HAMBURG AMERICAN LINE
37 BROADWAY, NEW YORK
Agencies in all Principal Cities

Where Dwelt the Gods

SPRINGTIME IN CLASSIC LANDS

Italy in March or May; Greece in April.

UNIVERSITY TOURS 1 to 12

offer unique equipment, unique leaders and unique constituency.

Bureau of University Travel, 201 Clarendon St., Boston.

EUROPE and ORIENT

Twenty-fourth season of uninterrupted success. Comfort and leisure. Thorough sightseeing under expert guidance. Limited parties. All arrangements first class. Special tours arranged for small private parties. DR. and MRS. HOWARD S. PAINE, 148 Ridge Street, Glens Falls, N. Y.

SPRING TOUR to SPAIN,

Morocco, the Riviera, and France, including the Touraine. Everything first-class. Party limited to 14. Address L. MELANO ROSSI & CO., 83 State Street, Boston.

Europe Select two months' Summer Tour. Small party. Best steamers. Personal escort. Apply at once. Rev. L. D. Temple, Watertown Z, Mass. $250

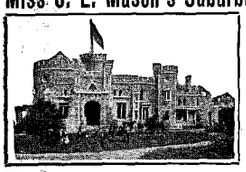
EUROPE Tenth year. Two high-class tours at moderate price. Southern route May 30; Northern route June 21. Address DR. M. M. KUGLER, 426 Walnut Street, Cincinnati.

EUROPE 70 days' tour $600.00. First-class. Select Party. Personal escort of College Professor. Rev. J. F. L. RASCHEN, Easton, Pa.

Wanted, by Success Magazine, on a Straight Salary Basis a young man or woman in every county to take charge of our subscription business. A few traveling positions also open. Positions permanent. References required. Apply to Success Magazine, Desk 93, University Building, New York

ROYALTY PAID ON SONG-POEMS and Musical Compositions. We arrange and popularize. PIONEER MUSIC PUB. CO. (Inc.) 343 Manhattan Building, CHICAGO, ILL.

Miss C. E. Mason's Suburban School for Girls.



THE CASTLE, Tarrytown-on-Hudson, N. Y. An ideal school. Advantages of N. Y. city. All departments. Special courses in Art, Music, Literature, Languages, etc. For illustrated circular V, address, Miss C. E. MASON, LL.M.

The Pratt Teachers' Agency

70 Fifth Avenue, New York

Recommends teachers to colleges, schools and families. Advises parents about schools. Wm. O. Pratt, Mgr.

"Good-Bye"

Sherlock Holmes!

THE ADVENTURE OF THE SECOND STAIN

BY A. CONAN DOYLE

THOUGH I have notes of many hundreds of cases to which I have never alluded, this, "The Adventure of the Second Stain," will be the last of those exploits of my friend, Mr. Sherlock Holmes. Since Mr. Holmes has definitely retired from London and betaken himself to study and bee-farming on the Sussex Downs, notoriety has become hateful to him and he has peremptorily requested that his wishes be strictly observed. It is, however, quite appropriate that this long series of episodes should culminate in the most important international case which he has ever been called upon to handle. When I tell you that it concerns the Premier of Great Britain and Secretary of European Affairs, and a foreign potentate, you will readily understand the vagueness of certain details and my reticence to publish the story.

"The Adventure of the Second Stain" is the Last Sherlock Holmes Story that will ever be written. It will appear in

Collier's

February Household Number, issued January 28th. On sale at all news stands, ten cents.

"A new 'promised land.'"

SALT LAKE IN WINTER.

In the valley of the Jordan which traverses a new promised land, sits the gem of Utah—Salt Lake City. The climate is delightful, the city is of unusual interest, and a visit is always enjoyable. It can best be reached by the

NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES,

and their connections.

A copy of No. 5 of the "Four-Track Series," "America's Winter Resorts," will be sent free, post-paid, to any address, on receipt of a postage stamp, by George H. Daniels, General Passenger Agent, New York Central & Hudson River Railroad, Grand Central Station, New York.

Newell Dwight Hillis.

Keep in Touch WITH The Pulpit of To-day Subscribe Now For MONDAY EDITION OF THE BROOKLYN DAILY EAGLE BROOKLYN, N. Y.

14 Columns of Verbatim Sermon Reports Includes the sermon of Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis, Plymouth Church, which is printed each Monday. $1.50 a year, United States and Canada. Foreign subscription, $3.00.

Sample sent free on request. Address Dept. 26 Clubs of 3 subscribers, $1.00 each per year, U. S. and Canada. Foreign Clubs of 3, $2.00 each per year.

CASH FOR YOUR BOOKS

We pay cash for books in large or small quantities. If you have an entire library for sale, or only a few volumes of which you no longer have need, write us.

EXPERT APPRAISEMENT and CATALOGUING

Mr. Francis gives his personal attention and experience to appraising and cataloguing libraries. Send for catalogue.

EVERETT & FRANCIS CO., 116 E. 23d St., NEW YORK.

The Lost WEDDING RING Heart-to-heart talks on marriage and its pitfalls. By Rev. Cortland Myers. 16mo, cloth, 75c. Funk & Wagnalls Company, Pubs., N. Y.

The Little Vanities of Mrs. Whittaker, by JOHN STRANGE WINTER.—An amusing and lifelike story in the author's lightest and brightest style. $1.00. Funk & Wagnalls Company, Publishers, New York.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Vivid Stories of Russian Labor and Peasant Life

Graphically portraying the misery and oppression of the under classes in the Czar's realm. Written by one who knows his subject from beginning to end.

TALES FROM GORKY

Translated from the Russian with Biographical Notes of the Author by

R. NISBET BAIN

Maksim Gorky is one of the most important figures in the present revolutionary outbreak. He was a member of the committee of 200 journalists and professional men who met on the day before the St. Petersburg massacre; it was he who declared on the eve of the St. Petersburg massacre:

"To-day inaugurated revolution in Russia. The Emperor's prestige will be irrevocably shattered by the shedding of innocent blood. He has alienated himself forever from his people. . . . It is now the people against the oppressors, and the battle will be fought to the bitter end."

MAKSIM GORKY

Gorky is undoubtedly the foremost Russian novelist of the present day. This volume contains a selection of his most characteristic short stories—those by which he won his sudden and tremendous popularity. They are translated into strong and idiomatic English by the writer who introduced Gorky to the English-reading public.

No Other Russian Writer So Truthfully Pictures the Under World

Louisville Courier-Journal: "Not from any other Russian writer can we get the awful truths of Russian peasant and labor existences as in Gorky's stories. They will be read by students of humanity, as well as by fiction lovers. These stories seem a great cry from the suffering to humanity."

He Knows the Life Whereof He Speaks and Writes with Vivid Force and Flaming Intensity

Boston Daily Advertiser: "He knows the life of which he writes, and lack of suavity is balanced by vivid force and flaming intensity. He photographs his characters in their utter misery and rebellion against the society in which they are the dregs. It is as though the reader made a personally conducted tour in Slavic slums."

Translated into Pure Strong English by the English Discoverer of Gorky

The Sun, New York: "There is this to be said for Mr. Bain's translations: He can claim the credit of being the original English discoverer of the new author. It is only eighteen months since he drew attention in 'The Pilot' to the existence of one who he thought was likely to step into the shoes of Tolstoy. The tales from Gorky included in this substantial and satisfactory volume have been selected with discrimination. They are individual and characteristic."

THE FOLLOWING STORIES ARE INCLUDED

I.—In the Steppe
II.—Twenty-six of us and One Other
III.—One Autumn Night
IV.—A Rolling Stone
V.—The Green Kitten
VI.—Comrades
VII.—Her Lover
VIII.—Chelkash
IX.—Chums

12mo, Cloth, $1.20

FUNK & WAGNALLS CO., Pubs., New York

Lawson Dissected

Public Opinion Tells the Truth about Frenzied Finance

If you are not reading "The Truth About Frenzied Finance," now running in Public Opinion, you are missing one of the most instructive and interesting exposés ever published. This series of articles—twelve in number, one appearing each week—shows Mr. Lawson in his true colors. His "Story of Frenzied Finance" is analyzed, page by page, and new light is thrown upon this interesting subject. The author of "The Truth About Frenzied Finance" is

Denis Donohoe

Financial Editor of the New York Commercial

Mr. Donohoe knows whereof he writes. He will tell the readers of Public Opinion who Lawson is, what his methods are, and what his purpose is behind the "Story of Frenzied Finance." He will tell the true story of Amalgamated Copper, shorn of all the trumpery and exaggeration with which Mr. Lawson has adorned it.

This series of articles is not written in defense of Wall Street or its methods, or in defense of any institution or person. It is based upon the right of the American people to know both sides of every public question. Mr. Lawson has told one side of the story; Mr. Donohoe will tell the other side, and he will state some facts which Mr. Lawson has forgotten to mention—or probably would not like to have the public read at this time.

Get Public Opinion To-day

There will be twelve chapters to this story. The first installment appeared on January 19th. In the issue of January 26th—now on sale at news-stands—Mr. Donohoe relates some of Mr. Lawson's early exploits in "high finance," beside which any revelation Mr. Lawson has yet made in the "Story of Frenzied Finance" looks like a tale of philanthropy. If your newsdealer cannot supply you, send $1.00 to us direct, with your name and address plainly written in the coupon printed in this advertisement, and we will enter your name for a subscription for the twelve issues containing this narrative. The chapters that have already appeared will be mailed to you, so you may follow the entire narrative, chapter by chapter.

TEN CENTS A COPY

Public Opinion is a weekly magazine, established for eighteen years. It consists of forty handsomely illustrated and cleverly edited pages each week. Its columns are devoted to discussions of questions of national importance.

Public Opinion sells for ten cents a copy at all news-stands. Place your order with your newsdealer to-day, so that you will be sure to obtain each chapter of "The Truth About Frenzied Finance," or send $1.00 to us direct, using this coupon.

Other Notable Articles

are in preparation to be published in a few weeks. Among them is "A National Divorce Law," by Robert Grant, author of "The Undercurrent"; a striking article on the immigration question, by Frank P. Sargent, Commissioner of Immigration, and "The Life of Women Art Students in New York," by one of them—all strikingly illustrated.

PUBLIC OPINION

44-60 East 23d Street, New York

Mail This Coupon With One Dollar

L. D. 1-28

PUBLIC OPINION,
44-60 East 23d Street, New York.

Enclosed find one dollar. Enter my name for twelve weeks' subscription in accordance with your special offer.

Name.....

Street.....

City.....

State.....

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

SENT ON APPROVAL
Carriage Prepaid
NO MONEY REQUIRED NOW

We have decided to form a Special Washington's Birthday Club of Literary Digest Readers to whom we will supply this matchless Concordance. Sign the Coupon below and mail it to us and we will ship the work to you for examination. If satisfactory you may purchase it on the easy payment plan.

Washington's Birthday Special Club Offer

The Episcopal Recorder, Philadelphia: "*It is unquestionably the best and most complete work of the kind ever published.*"
The New York Observer: "*This monumental work has been made as complete and perfect as could be desired. It has stood the test of the severest criticism. It is adapted to the wants of students of every class. . . . A standard book of reference.*"
The Watchman, Boston: "*Young's Concordance has been for some years a much-prized book of reference in this office, and we could ill afford to exchange it for an inferior substitute.*"

THE MOST COMPLETE AND HELPFUL CONCORDANCE FOR BOTH CLERGYMEN AND LAYMEN

Young's Analytical Concordance to the Bible

By ROBERT YOUNG, LL.D.

Author of a New Literal Translation of the Hebrew and Greek Scriptures, Concise Critical Comments on the Same, a Grammatical Analysis of the Minor Prophets in Hebrew, Biblical Notes and Queries, Hebrew Grammar, Vocabulary, Rootbooks, Verbs, Israelitish Gleaner, Etc., Etc.

Seventh edition, thoroughly revised and containing 8,000 changes. It includes 311,000 references, making 30,000 New-Testament Readings. It gives the original Hebrew or Greek of any word in the English Bible with the literal meaning of each, together with reliable parallel passages.

ITS MANY USEFUL FEATURES BRIEFLY SUMMARIZED

Christian Standard, Philadelphia: "It enables every one to be his own commentator. He can at a glance find out three distinct points: *First*, what is the original Hebrew or Greek of any work in his English Bible; *second*, what is the literal and primitive meaning of every word; and *third*, what are proper and reliable renderings as well as parallel passages. It is undoubtedly best that Scripture be made its own interpreter, and this is effected by Young's Concordance."

SOME SPECIAL AND EXCLUSIVE MERITS

Its Analytical Character It gives at a glance the various shades of meaning of related words represented in the English by one word. No other work in existence gives such a key to the intricacies and ambiguities of the English Bible.

Arrangement of Proper Names The proper names of all persons and places, unlike most Concordances, are given in their alphabetical order with their literal meanings. Dates and eras of all persons are also given, so that they may be distinguished from others of the same name.

Many Exclusive Advantages No other Bible Concordance combines these inestimable advantages of variety and position. They enable every student to be his own commentator even if he has no knowledge of the Greek or Hebrew Languages. Latest information is furnished on Biblical geography and antiquities. These and many other features have placed this work at the head of all the leading Concordances.

Especially Helpful Arrangement Every word is given in alphabetical order, and arranged under its Hebrew or Greek original, with the literal meaning of each, and its pronunciation. The same English words being frequently translated from various Hebrew or Greek words which have either different shades of meaning or totally different meanings, the references are invariably grouped according to the original words from which they are translated. No other Concordance provides so many useful and invaluable features as this standard reference work.

Valuable Complementary Articles Helpful Supplemental articles add great value to this Concordance. The Rev. Thomas Nicol, D.D., of Edinburgh, contributes "*A Sketch of Recent Explorations in the Bible Lands,*" outlining the results of recent topographical and archeological investigations in their bearing upon Scriptures. There are also 71 highly instructive "*Hints and Helps on Bible Interpretation.*"

Representative Opinions from Authorities and the Press

It Meets the Wants of the Most Profound Scholar as well as the Simplest Reader of the English Bible

FROM EMINENT AUTHORITIES

A. H. Charteris, D.D., Professor of Biblical Criticism, Edinburgh University: "I am convinced that the work will be a boon to every one interested in the study of the Scriptures. I venture to express my hope that no minister's library will be without this unique and original work."

William Milligan, D.D., Professor of Biblical Criticism, Aberdeen University: "The work will supply very valuable help to all, whether ministers or *lay members of the Church*, in their Bible study."

Robert Rainy, D.D., Professor of Church History, New College, Edinburgh: "A work of great labor and pains, fitted to be useful to all Bible students, and especially ministers."

Rev. James Buchanan, of Glasgow: "Dr. Young has done what formerly every careful student required to do for himself, at the expense of not a little time and labor, and has produced a work which will be greatly helpful to the critical studies of the Sacred Scriptures."

Philip Schaff, D.D., LL.D.: "The most complete Concordance in the English language."

Rev. Charles H. Spurgeon: "Cruden's Concordance is child's play compared with this gigantic production."

FROM GREAT BRITAIN

Birmingham Daily Gazette: "It should serve the purpose of the simplest student, and lead him to a more correct understanding of the English Bible by a reference to the original words in Hebrew and Greek, as explained by the most recent critics."

The Sunday-School Chronicle: "Stands today by far the most useful and comprehensive Concordance and aid to the knowledge of the Scriptures."

The Review of Reviews: "Dr. Robert Young's 'Analytical Concordance of the Bible' is by far the most comprehensive and useful that I know."

The Local Preacher's Magazine: "No book that we have ever seen meets the requirements of the student of the Holy Scriptures so well."

The Scotsman: "An invaluable aid to the study of the Scriptures. The volume is one which can well challenge comparison with all competitors."

Clergyman's Magazine: "It is thoroughly sound and trustworthy, showing accurate scholarship and unsparing research."

Rock: "It stands alone in its preeminence as a human aid to study of the Divine Writers."

FROM THE UNITED STATES

The New York Tribune: "It is at once a Concordance, a Greek, Hebrew, and English Lexicon of Bible words, and a Scriptural Gazetteer, and is as valuable to students of the Holy Word as an unabridged dictionary is to the general reader."

The New York Observer: "This monumental work, as complete and perfect as could be desired, has stood the test of the severest criticisms."

Christian Standard, Philadelphia: "Not a mere Concordance—it is that and a great deal more . . . it is a wonder how a student could possibly do without it."

The Religious Telescope, Dayton, Ohio: "It is the masterpiece of our time. Any Bible student will find it invaluable."

The Episcopal Recorder, Philadelphia: "It is unquestionably the best and the most complete work of the kind ever published."

Lutheran Observer, Philadelphia: "The most accurate, comprehensive, and best work of its kind in all respects that has ever appeared in the English language."

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY CLUB OFFER TO DIGEST READERS

Special Offer Good Until February 22, 1905

Only $1 Down, $1 a Month

We offer this standard Concordance to LITERARY DIGEST Readers, a 4to volume, 1,108 pages, cloth binding, on approval on easy terms of only $1.00 down after you have examined the work and found it satisfactory and $1.00 a month (for 4 months), thus placing it within the reach of every clergyman and layman.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED—CARRIAGE PREPAID

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Pubs., New York

Sign and Mail this Coupon to Us at Once

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 44-60 East 23d St., New York.

Gentlemen:—I accept your special offer of Young's Concordance to a Washington's Birthday Club of DIGEST Readers. I agree to send you $1.00 if after five days' examination the work proves satisfactory and agree to pay the balance of the price, $4.00, in monthly instalments of $1.00 each until the work is paid for in full. Please send the Concordance at once, carriage prepaid. If unsatisfactory, I may return the work after five days' examination.

NAME.....

Literary Digest. ADDRESS.....

Readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST are asked to mention the publication when writing to advertisers.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Literary Digest

VOL. XXX., NO. 4 NEW YORK, JANUARY 28, 1905 WHOLE NUMBER, 771

Published Weekly by

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY.

44-60 E. 23d St., New York. 44 Fleet Street, London.

Entered at New York Post-Office as Second-Class Matter.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

PRICE.—Per year, in advance, $3.00; four months, on trial, $1.00; single copies, 10 cents. Foreign postage, $1.50 per year.

RECEIPT and credit of payment is shown in about two weeks by the date on the address label, which includes the month named.

POST-OFFICE ADDRESS.—Instructions concerning renewal, discontinuance, or change of address should be sent **two weeks prior** to the date they are to go into effect. The exact post-office address to which we are directing paper at time of writing **must always be given.**

DISCONTINUANCES.—We find that a large majority of our subscribers prefer not to have their subscriptions interrupted and their files broken in case they fail to remit before expiration. It is therefore assumed, unless notification to discontinue is received, that the subscriber wishes no interruption in his series. Notification to discontinue at expiration can be sent in at any time during the year.

PRESENTATION COPIES.—Many persons subscribe for friends, intending that the paper shall stop at the end of the year. If instructions are given to this effect, they will receive attention at the proper time.

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

THE UPHEAVAL IN RUSSIA.

THE potentialities of the revolutionary uprising in Russia are treated by our newspapers from two points of view—one, that the loyalty of the Cossacks to the Czar will give him power to put down the uprising; the other, that Russia is so permeated with discontent that nothing can keep the people down. A despatch from Paris says that the "general view" there, "including that of officials, is one of the deepest apprehension that the events of to-day may precipitate in Russia a period of revolution such as France has witnessed." And as if to corroborate this evidence from the city of revolutions, a despatch from St. Petersburg quotes "a member of the Emperor's household" as saying that this uprising will end the war with Japan, and that Russia will have a constitution, or Nicholas will lose his head. The long train of evidences, culminating in the zemstvo petition, that the empire is saturated with impatience of despotism, and the further consideration that in recent years Russia has been turning from agriculture to manufacturing, and hence from an isolated and ignorant peasantry to a class more capable of united action, persuade our newspaper editors that Ivan Ivanovitch is no longer the man to smart uncomplainingly under the Cossack whip. Maxim Gorki, the Russian novelist, said in St. Petersburg last Sunday evening:

"To-day inaugurated revolution in Russia. The Emperor's prestige will be irrevocably shattered by the shedding of innocent blood. He has alienated himself forever from this people.

"Gopon taught the workmen to believe that an appeal direct to the 'Little Father' would be heeded. They have been undeceived.

"Gopon is now convinced that peaceful means have failed and that the only remedy is force. It is now the people against the oppressors, and the battle will be fought to the bitter end."

St. Petersburg, it appears, had been disquieted for several days by industrial strikes when, on Thursday of last week, during a religious ceremony on the frozen Neva, the discharge of an artillery salute from a neighboring battery was followed by a rain of grape-shot around the Czar and the imperial party, killing a policeman and wounding several others. According to the official version, this was an accident. Next day the strikers began to surge through the streets of the city, forcing their way into factories and compelling the workmen to join them, and on Saturday, under the leadership of a priest named Gopon, they announced that on Sunday they would appear at the Winter Palace, unarmed, with their wives and children, to present a petition to the Emperor. A large number of them, it was further announced, had sworn to protect the Czar with their own lives, if necessary. The Czar, however, withdrew to the Tsarskoe-Selo palace, outside the city, and when the petitioners began their march to the Winter Palace, led by Father Gopon, they were met by cordons of troops, and, upon their refusal to disperse, were shot down by hundreds. In the petition which it was their purpose to present to the Czar, the following paragraphs occur:

"Sire: We, workmen, inhabitants of St. Petersburg, of all classes, our wives, children, and indigent parents, come to you, our sovereign, asking for protection.

"We are poor, persecuted, burdened with labor beyond our strength. We are insulted, treated not as men, but as slaves who ought to bear their cruel fate in silence. We have suffered, but we are being plunged deeper in the mire and deprived of our rights.

"Uninstructed, stifled by destitution and injustice, we are perishing. We have no strength left.

"Sire, we have arrived at the extreme limits of endurance; we have reached the terrible moment when death is to be preferred to a continuation of our intolerable sufferings. We have left our work, and informed our employers that we will not resume until our demands are conceded. We have not asked much; we have asked but for means of livelihood, without which life is a burden and labor continual torture.

"Our first request is that our masters should investigate our case. They have refused. The right to put forward our claim has been denied to us, it being held that such right is not recognized by law. . . . . .

"Any one of us who dared raise his voice in the interests of the people of the working classes has been thrown into prison or transported. Kindness and good feeling have been treated as a crime.

"The bureaucracy has brought the country to the verge of ruin by a shameful war. It is luring it to its downfall. We have no voice in the heavy burdens imposed; we do not know for whom or why this money is wrung from an impoverished people, and we do not know how it is expended.

"This state of things, contrary to divine laws, renders life impossible. It were better that we should all perish, we workers and all Russia. Then, good luck to capitalists and exploiters and poor, corrupt officials, robbers of the Russian people.

"We pray your Majesty graciously to receive our demands, which are inspired by a desire for your Majesty's and our welfare and the consciousness of the necessity of escape from an intolerable situation. Russia is too great and her needs are too varied and numerous for officials only to rule. National representation is indispensable, as only the people themselves know the country's real needs.

"Refuse not thy aid, but order a convocation of representatives of all classes, including workmen. Let all be free and equal in the elections, and to this end permit the election of a constituent assembly and general secret ballot. That is our chief demand, in which all else centers It is the sole balm for our wounds, which will otherwise speedily bring us death.

"A single measure, however, will not heal all our wounds. Therefore we acquaint you frankly and openly on behalf of the whole of the Russian working classes, as to a father, with our further demands. . . . . .

"There, sire, are our principal needs, satisfaction whereof can

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

free Russia from slavery and misery, make her prosperous, and enable workmen to organize in defense of their interests against the capitalist exploitation and official robbery which are stifling the people. Order and swear they shall be satisfied, and you will make Russia happy and glorious and inscribe your name forever in the hearts of our people and their posterity, while should you repulse and reject our prayer we will die in this square before your palace. We have nowhere else to go.

"Only two paths are open to us; either toward liberty and happiness or to the grave. Should our lives serve as a holocaust for suffering Russia we shall not regret the sacrifice, but shall bear it willingly."

"It takes no spirit of prophecy to see that the old order of things in Russia draws to its merited end," remarks the New York *Globe*; and the New York *Press* agrees that "the days of the Russian Empire are numbered." Last Sunday's massacre "is probably the prelude to a cataclysm such as the world has not beheld since the five terrible years that followed the meeting, in 1789, of the states-general at Versailles," believes the New York *Sun*, which goes on to say:

"What was the crime for which on Sunday upward of two thousand of the inhabitants of St. Petersburg were killed and five thousand wounded? Accompanied by their wives and children and headed by a poor priest, Father Gopon, more than a hundred thousand workingmen, unarmed or very poorly armed, and with no intention of using their arms, unless attacked, were approaching their sovereign's abode in the firm hope that, in compliance with the prayer conveyed to him the day before, he would receive at the hands of his children a petition embodying the following not exorbitant requests, namely: That equal political rights should be granted to all classes from grand duke to workman; that there should be freedom from search by the police; that there should be freedom of speech and of religious belief, and, finally, that the question whether the war with Japan should be stopped should be left to representatives of the Russian people for decision. Now, even in Oriental despotisms the right of petition is held sacred, and assuredly in the requests just cited there was nothing so overweening, so insolent, so monstrous, that only by wholesale and premeditated massacre could the petitioners be fitly answered. . . . . .

"There can be no more deadly delusion than the arrogant assumption that the hopes and griefs and prayers of a great and sore-afflicted people can be silenced with grape-shot and drowned in blood. We are much mistaken if the grand ducal coterie, which is responsible for Sunday's infamous work, does not find shortly that it has to deal with no transient outbreak of discontented and embittered workingmen, but with the unquenchable volcanic eruption of a nation's despair."

Whatever the outcome, Nicholas has lost the affection of his people, remarks the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*. It continues:

"No monarch of history ever had such an opportunity as has been within the grasp of Nicholas II. of Russia. He has witnessed the social awakening of an empire potentially the mightiest that ever girdled half the earth. It is not a bitter nihilism, a denying, barren, atheistic spirit of hate and destruction that, at least within the span of his reign, has pressed against the barriers of his medieval absolutism—it is the hopeful, willing spirit of men newly awakened to the tasks of the busy world and their own call to take part in them. The last decade has seen the Russian landscape transformed by rising mills and factories, by multiplying railroads and the Russian consciousness animated by the amazing faith voiced by Count Mouravieff: 'We Russians bear upon our shoulders the new age. We come to relieve the "tired men."'

"To become the genius of this new Russia, the idol of a rejuvenate empire, Nicholas needed only to have acquiesced in a program which the more progressive nations had already outlined and which the best brain of his own countrymen was eager to perfect. He has fallen under the evil influence of the reactionaries—Plehve, who has met his reward, Pobiedonostseff and their fellows. Not entirely, perhaps, for Witte and Mirski are allowed their occasional alternative counsel. In that latter fact Russia and the outside world have placed their hope. It appears now that the hope is vain. The blood spilt yesterday will encrimson Russian history for many a day."

OUR "FISCAL PROTECTORATE" IN SANTO DOMINGO.

EX-SECRETARY ROOT'S recent enunciation, before the New England Society, of the general principles involved in what he termed a "corollary" of the Monroe Doctrine, has found an immediate application in the action of the United States Government in respect to Santo Domingo. He said on that occasion:

"We don't undertake to say that the republics of Central and South America are to be relieved from their international obligations. We don't undertake to say that the Powers of Europe shall not enforce their rights against these members of the sisterhood of nations. It is only when the enforcement of those rights comes to the point of taking possession of the territory of any American people that we say that is inconsistent with the peace and safety of the United States. And we can not say it with justice unless we also say that the American republics are themselves to be just."

In the present instance, a protocol has been signed under the terms of which the United States Government is to exercise a "fiscal protectorate" over the Dominican Republic. According to the statement of Assistant Secretary Loomis, made public in Washington, "the Government of the United States has been explicitly repeatedly, and emphatically informed by more than one of the great Powers that it ought either to evolve some order out of the financial chaos in the Dominican Republic, or to assent to certain European creditors of that republic, doing this." In view of that fact:

"Representatives of this Government and of Santo Domingo have signed a memorandum of a proposed agreement looking to the American control of the fiscal affairs, upon the request and with the consent of the Dominican Government. . . . . .

"President Morales has signed a decree . . . in which the Government of the United States is officially asked to take full charge of all the Dominican custom-houses, to name all the employees, and to collect all the revenues, 45 per cent. of which are to be returned to the Dominican Government for its current expenses. The balance is to be used to meet the interest charges on the acknowledged bonded indebtedness and other obligations of the republic. Any surplus will be turned over to the Dominican Government. The obligations representing the bonded indebtedness are largely owned by foreign creditors.

"The Government of the United States does not guarantee the debts of Santo Domingo or agree to provide for the payment of them, but only promises to try so to organize and adjust the fiscal administration of the country that in time their liquidation may be accomplished automatically and on a basis of equity toward all creditors."

The New York *Tribune* (Rep.) comments: "Practically, Santo Domingo asks the United States to save her from ruin by assuming a large measure of administrative control of her affairs. That is a good deal to ask. It would be a good deal to grant. But it would also be a great deal to refuse. Indeed, it might be questioned whether this country could afford to refuse it, in view of what such refusal might mean." To this the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* (Ind.) adds:

"How serious is the undertaking may be shown by a statement of Santo Domingo's financial condition. In November last the Dominican Government owed a total debt of $32,000,000. The estimated customs revenues for the year 1905 are $1,850,000, and the expenses to be taken from that sum are estimated at $1,300,000, leaving under prosperous conditions the sum of $550,000 to be applied to the extinguishment of the debt. It appears, therefore, that it will require half a century—or a very long time at best—for the payment of the debt of $32,000,000. . . . . .

"The United States has undertaken to give the Dominicans good government. The Dominicans need reforming sadly, but the precedent involved should not be overlooked. . . . Multitudes of Americans who will not object strongly to the disciplining of Santo Domingo will recognize the seriousness of the burdens which we have assumed if we shall proceed to take over the Government of Venezuela, for instance, and then of Guatemala, Costa Rica, Brazil, and the whole habitable part of the hemisphere south of us"

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

CRUSADE AGAINST VICE IN NEW YORK.

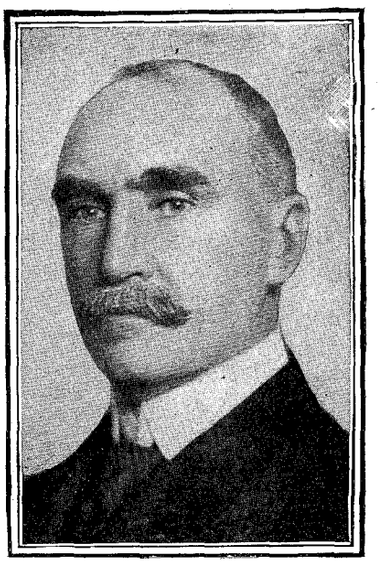
WHAT some call one of New York City's "periodic spasms of virtue" is now in full operation, under the leadership of District Attorney Jerome and Police Commissioner McAdoo. The next city election is now less than a year off, and there is an impression in some quarters that this sudden activity is due in part to the approach of that event. Mr. Jerome is closing up the gambling houses in wholesale fashion and making big bonfires of thousands of dollars' worth of gambling paraphernalia, and Commissioner McAdoo has established a new detective force to watch the police and other detectives. Several civic associations are considering the formation of a "vigilance committee" to root out vice, and there is a strong movement afoot to wipe out the "Raines law hotels." Meanwhile the newspapers are showing that crime and vice are rampant in the city, and Mr. Jerome is quoted as saying that "never within my knowledge has the police department been so honeycombed with dereliction and dishonesty as to-day."

Copyrighted by J. E. Purdy, Boston.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY JEROME,
Who is conducting a vigorous campaign against the gamblers.

"Not since the closing months of the Van Wyck administration," says the New York *Times*, "has there been such a general and active impulse in the public mind of revolt against the threatening and disgusting conditions existing in the community with the connivance of the police"; and the New York *Globe* remarks: "Are we going to continue indefinitely in the present condition? One thing may be taken for granted, that this condition will continue as long as the politicians of both parties are permitted to have their way about it, for they all work together to keep the police force what it is." The New York *World* declares that Commissioner McAdoo is the "tool or the victim of a 'system' stronger than he—a system rooted in politics, fortified by secret organizations within the force and by court decisions that have restored to duty unfit officers—that is aided by unwise and oppressive laws and held together by the cohesive power of 'graft.'"

The Raines excise law, says Mr. Jerome, is the real root of all the evil in New York. The New York dailies are now admitting that that law is a dismal failure, and that it is producing more harm than good. The New York *Times* says of it:



Copyrighted by Pirie MacDonald, New York.

POLICE COMMISSIONER MCADOO,
Who says that the criticism of his department is inspired by political motives.

"There are several varieties of cant, hypocrisy, self-delusion, humbug, fraud, crime, and vileness bound up in the Raines liquor tax law. Undoubtedly it is the worst law ever enacted in the State of New York. It not only has failed to cure any of the evils at which it was aimed, but it has been the cause of other ills so great and grievous that if its responsible authors and abettors should henceforth lead the lives of saints, and every day accomplish works of penance and atonement, they could not put themselves in a condition sufficiently regenerate to free the minds of their friends from all anxiety about them on judgment day.

"The intent of the Raines law was to restrict the sale of liquor, in particular on Sunday. That purpose has not been accomplished. The law declared that liquor could be sold on Sunday only in 'hotels' having a certain equipment of rooms and furnishing food with the drinks called for. The immediate consequence was that a class of 'hotels' has been created to meet the requirements of the law. That is not the worst of it. The Raines law

SHOCKING!
—Warren in the New York *Globe*.

POLICE CAPTAIN—"I can't see anything wrong in my precinct, Commissioner."
—Davenport in the New York *Evening Mail*.

TWO METHODS.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

hotels are not hotels at all. They are houses of ill-fame. For the high tax imposed and the cost of maintaining the required number of rooms compelled hundreds of persons who had before that been nothing worse than liquor sellers to become proprietors of disorderly houses. Meanwhile saloon-keepers who have not taken out a 'hotel' license, and therefore have not the right to sell on Sunday, keep their places open by the side door on that day and pay protection money to the police for that illicit privilege. Police bribery and an increase and extension throughout the city of the social evil are two of the direct and necessary consequences of this law."

Ex-State Senator Plunkitt, the Tammany district leader, declares that the crusade against police corruption is a Republican scheme to get control of the Police Department. He is reported as saying:

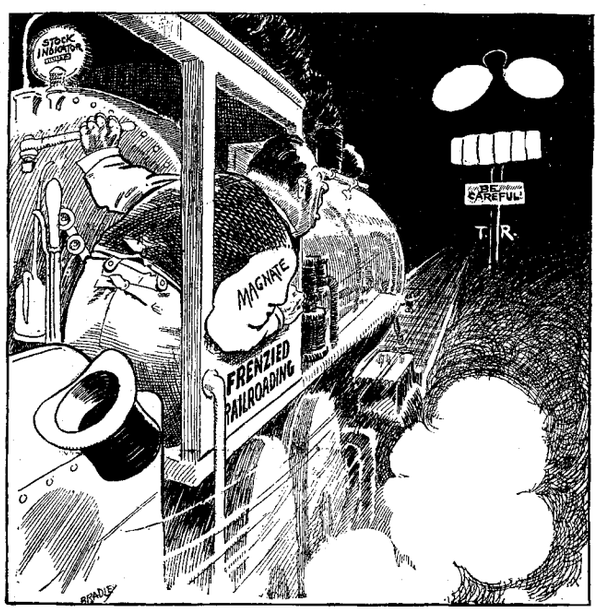
"It's the same old game—stirrin' up a row about vice and police corruption to give the Republicans a chance to put through a state constabulary bill and grab the Police Department. The same game is tried regular every two years. These people are sacrificin' the fair and spotless name of New York City for their own selfish ends. They are givin' the people all over the country the idea that it ain't safe to walk the streets here, and that footpads own the town. What's the result? People are gettin' afraid to come here to do their shoppin', and our great business interests are sufferin'. After a while, if this thing keeps up, you'll see half the stores in town with signs of 'to let' in the windows.

"Ben Odell is runnin' the whole game. He's been tryin' to capture New York City for a long time, and turn it over to his hayseeds. I'm surprised that any New Yorker should play into his hand. If he had his way, our police department would be abolished, and we would have a lot of constables from Cayuga, St. Lawrence, and Cattaraugus counties who would go about the streets asking, 'Where's Union Square?' or 'How do you get to Central Park?'

"Just you watch now and see if the Republicans don't try to work off a constabulary bill or something of that kind!"

OUTLOOK FOR RAILROAD REGULATION.

ANY one who expects to see the present Congress enact a law for the regulation of railroad rates expects more than the Washington leaders and journalistic experts are willing to predict. "We may be able to pass something this session, but I have very grave doubts of it," remarked Senator Elkins the other day, after a talk with the President; and the Philadelphia *Ledger* (Ind.) thinks "it is extremely doubtful if any railroad-rate legislation will be passed at this session." Two bills supplementing each other, and reported to bear the stamp of executive favor, have been introduced by Representatives Esch, of Wisconsin, and Townsend, of Michigan; another is brought forward by Chairman Hepburn of the House Commerce Committee; Representative Davey, of Louisiana, has introduced a bill embodying the ideas of half a dozen Democratic leaders; Representative Hearst is devoting hours of oratory and pages of newspaper space to a bill of his own, and others are supporting the Quarles-Cooper bill. All these bills, in one form or another, increase the power of the Interstate Commerce Commission over railroad rates, and provide for the review of the Commission's decisions by special or existing courts. The best that can be expected of this array of bills, in the opinion of the New York *Journal of Commerce*, "is that they will present a ground for thorough discussion and threshing out of the problem." The House is expected by some to pass a measure of this sort before the end of the session (March 4), but it is widely believed that the Senate will require more time. The Brooklyn *Citizen* (Dem.), which thinks that the President "does not remain long in one frame of mind on any subject," predicts that by the time the House and Senate have deliberated a few months on this topic, the President's mind will be turned to something else, and railroad regulation will be forgotten. The New York *Sun* (Ind.), which regards governmental interference with business very coldly, says:



THE NEW SIGNAL.
—Bradley in the Chicago *News*.

DAME DEMOCRACY—"Stop thief!"
—Bush in the New York *World*.

"Of course, no railway rate bill will be passed by the Fifty-eighth Congress. The House may go through the form of molding a hasty measure, but it is agreed among the augurs that the Senate will not lick it into shape.

"Wise delay. Time and the maturest consideration are needed. Every budding statesman and economist has his plan. One would think that this complex and enormous question could be disposed of blithely and off-hand, with no more thought or trouble than is required for the laying of a petition on the clerk's desk.

"Better go slow than go wrong; a saw to be kept in mind also at the called session, if there is to be one, of the Fifty-ninth Congress next fall.

"We notice that the lawyers are much less enthusiastic than some of the laymen about railway-rate bills. The Constitution is damnably in the way of quick relief reforms and reformers."

The Chicago *Tribune* (Rep.), however, expects that the proposed measure will be law before next Christmas. To quote:

"Railroad-rate legislation will be delayed, but not until next December. There will be an extra session of the next Congress, probably in the spring, and if not then, certainly in the fall. The delay will not be harmful. There will be more time for the preliminary discussion of a question which is of vital interest to the

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

producers of the country, to its large and small cities, and to all its industries. There will be continuous popular discussion. There will be many meetings like the one held yesterday in this city to expose and denounce the railroad discriminations which are depriving Chicago of her grain trade. By the time that Congress takes up the subject of railroad-rate legislation members will have received precise and urgent instructions from their constituents which they will not venture to disobey. By that time, too, there probably will be a consensus of opinion among those most competent to deal with the subject as to the details of legislation.

"Whether the question of tariff revision shall be taken up at the extra session is for Congress to determine. It will be governed largely by the attitude of the public. If there be such a demand for tariff consideration as there is for that of the regulation of railroad rates, it is not difficult to conjecture what will happen.

"However it may be as to tariff revision, there is an assurance that action will be taken concerning the regulation of railroad rates. The President has stirred up the people on that subject. They stand behind him in the South as well as in the North and West, a solid and imperative mass demanding relief of Congress."

SECRETARY HAY AND CHINA.

THE usual chorus of newspaper approval greets Secretary Hay's successful extraction of further promises from the Powers to respect the integrity of China; but some show a disposition to ask what he intends to do if Russia chooses to disregard the pact and appropriate a slice of the big empire. The Russian Government has been complaining for some time that China has not maintained a strict neutrality, and it is keenly suspected by the Washington *Star*, the New Orleans *Picayune*, the Minneapolis *Journal*, and many other papers, that the St. Petersburg Government is deliberately manufacturing a situation in which it will seem to be justified in making aggressions on China. In that case, asks the New York *World*, "how does Secretary Hay propose to maintain the 'administrative entity' of China? He can not fight for it, and talking about it may prove ridiculous if nobody pays attention to what he says. When the facts were so ugly at the start it is hard to understand how he ever came to indulge in so beautiful a diplomatic theory." The Philadelphia *Record* remarks similarly:

"What would Secretary Hay propose that this Government should do if Russia should follow up by deeds her allegations of China's imperfect neutrality and her threats of breaking the compact whereby the war has thus far been localized? If Russia should march troops into Pe-chi-li or seize a Chinese port for a naval base would it be proposed by the Administration to employ

CHINA—"Better gettee wellee flirst."
—Mahony in the Washington *Star*.

MR. HAY—"Mind your P's and Q's!"
—Maybell in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

force in order to maintain the 'administrative integrity' of China? Would this Government enter a coalition of Powers to preserve China's neutrality inviolate? If not, why should the Secretary 'butt in' at all? The Russian Government would be likely to go to any length, even to a lawless descent upon China, in order to save its face. It seems to be prepared to provoke intervention, and the Administration would either have to make good, or, by retreating, invite ridicule and humiliation."

Walter Wellman, the keen Washington correspondent of the Chicago *Record-Herald* and the Philadelphia *Press*, says that Mr. Hay's move blocks a Russian scheme to end the war by dividing Manchuria with Japan. He writes:

"The secret of Russia's recent accusation against China's neutrality is out at last. The Russian scheme was to make that claim the basis of a settlement of the war by forming a defensive alliance with Japan, the Mikado to retain control of Korea and of a part of Manchuria, including Port Arthur (the fortress to be dismantled) and Russia to hold the upper part of Manchuria with an outlet for her railroad to a port on the western side of the gulf of Liao Tung, in the vicinity of Shanhaikwan.

"There is information of the best character that if Japan is willing to make peace on some such terms as these, Russia is prepared to enter negotiations. The meaning of such a settlement, of course, would be that Russia recognizes the inevitable as to Korea and the Liao Tung peninsula—recognizes that Japan is there to stay—and that Russia proposes simply to move over to the western side of the gulf and entrench herself anew.

"It is not believed here that Japan will assent to any such parceling out of Chinese territory as the price of peace. But throughout the diplomatic world there are various opinions on this score, and in some quarters it is feared that Tokyo, weary of war and fearful of financial drain, may consent to the bargain.

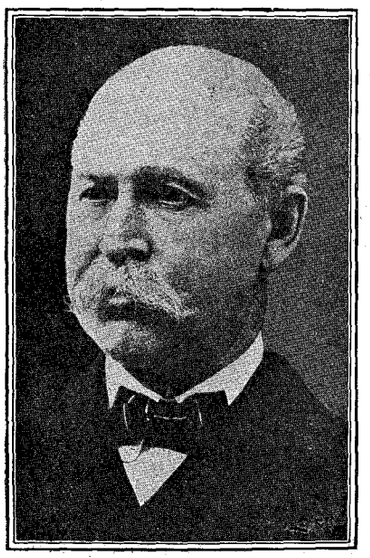
"But at this juncture enters perhaps the most important play of all—the move made by John Hay to rally once more the great Powers in defense of the territorial integrity of China. Mr. Hay is not trying, *per se*, to block Russia's efforts to arrive at a settlement with Japan, but he is endeavoring, with his usual foresight and skill, to veto the Russian plan to make peace at the expense of China and by the appropriation of another slice of Chinese territory.

"Mr. Hay's efforts in this direction have been rewarded with such success that it may now be said without reserve that the great Powers, excepting of course Russia and Japan, have been ranged under American leadership in what amounts to an international guarantee of the integrity of China. Hence the Russian game to make China the pawn of peace is blocked, barring the unlooked-for event that Japan throws over her Western sympathizers and joins hands with her present enemy, seeking an alliance and a division of the spoils."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

END OF THE FALL RIVER STRIKE.

GOVERNOR DOUGLAS, of Massachusetts, is being warmly congratulated by the newspapers on his settlement of the great Fall River strike, the greatest strike in the history of the textile industry. For half a year some 25,000 operatives have been idle in Fall River, and a despatch from that city says that the aggregate direct losses to all interests during the strike are reckoned to be fully $5,000,000. The strike was due to a wage-reduction of twelve and one-half per cent., following a previous reduction of ten per cent. Under the agreement brought about by the governor, the strikers return to work at the reduced wage which they resisted, while the employers are to submit the question of an increase to arbitration. "The ending of the stubborn controversy is a splendid tribute to the diplomacy, tact, ability, and statesmanship of Governor Douglas," remarks the Hartford *Times;* and the Washington *Star* advises us all to "keep an eye on that prosperous and lucky cobbler." This triumph "will commend him anew to the attention of politicians as an available candidate for almost any elective office," observes the Providence *Journal.*



GOVERNOR DOUGLAS, OF MASSACHUSETTS, Who arranged a settlement of the great Fall River strike.

The New York *Journal of Commerce* warns the operatives that the South is getting the upper hand of New England in cotton-manufacturing, and tells them that they can not shut their eyes to this fact "and insist upon terms of employment that ignore its existence, without coming to greater grief than they have yet experienced." The Providence *Journal*, quoted above, which is published in the midst of the New England cotton-mill region, and only a few miles from Fall River, treats the settlement thus:

"Under the agreement of which Governor Douglas has secured the acceptance, the mill-owners have been forced to concede practically nothing. The yielding has been almost wholly on the part of the operatives. The notices of reduction of wages that were posted six months ago have not been taken down; the operatives return to work for precisely the wages they struck against rather than accept. To be sure they have a promise that the governor will later on try to fix upon a rate of profitableness in manufacturing at which the operatives shall be entitled to an increase of present wages. But, as the employers and employees seem to be still far apart in opinion as to how much more of a margin between the cost of raw material and the price of the finished goods is necessary to justify an increase, it is by no means sure that the hope thus held out will be realized. The fundamental causes of the controversy have not been rooted out; tho the mills will start up again with full complements of labor there is no surety that there will not be more trouble in the spring; it is really a truce more than a settlement that Governor Douglas has brought about.

"His idea seems to be that it will be possible to arrange a sliding scale of wages whereby the compensation of the operatives will move up or down as the margin between the cost of cotton and the price of cloth widens or narrows. To others, too, that has always seemed a reasonable arrangement, equitable to both parties. Unfortunately it has not been found to work well when previously tried in Fall River. The operatives have been glad enough to take their increase of wages when the margin widened, but they have usually been disposed to make trouble when a narrowing of the margin brought decrease of wages. Is there any reason to think that it will be otherwise hereafter, even if, as is not certain, it is found possible to come to an agreement as to how much of a change in margin is to cause a change in wages? In any event, moreover, there remain certain broader obstacles to successful cotton manufacturing in Fall River, as heretofore explained in these columns, which the present agreement in no way touches or promises to touch.

"All that has been accomplished is that the mills are to be run for a few months at least, money is to be put in circulation, idleness and its attendant sufferings are to cease. This alone, however, is no small blessing to a very unhappy community; and no one should grudge Governor Douglas whatever credit he may get for securing it."

DOOLEY AND LAWSON ON BANKS.

THOMAS W. LAWSON and "Mr. Dooley" come out simultaneously with articles which indicate that they have a sorry opinion of our banks. Mr. Lawson seems to have reached his conclusion by observing the operations of Messrs. Rockefeller and Rogers; "Mr. Dooley" his, by observing the operations of Mrs. Chadwick. The former, in a half-page daily newspaper advertisement, counsels the people not to call for all their bank deposits at one time, but Dooley is silent on this important point. Up to the time of our going to press the banks are obstinately persisting in doing business as usual.

As recent controversies seem to show that Mr. Lawson likes to have the last word, we will quote Mr. Dooley first:

"Well, sir, I've been doin' th' bankers iv this counthry a gr-reat injustice.

"I've put thim down all me life as cold, stony-hearted men that wud as soon part with their lives as with their money. I had a pitcher iv a banker in me mind, a stern, hard-featured ol' gintleman with curly side-whiskers settin' on th' people's money an' stallin' off both th' borrower who comes be night with a dhrill an' th' more rayfined burglar who calls in th' daytime with a good story. I was afraid iv thim. I wud no more dare to ask a banker to take a dhrink or shoot th' shoots with me thin I wud an archbishop. If I talked to wan iv thim, I'd look up all me statements in th' almanac an' all me wurruds in th' ditchnary to see that I got nawthin' wrong.

"An' I made a mistake about thim. Far fr'm bein' a hard, cynical class, th' bankers iv America is a lot iv jolly dogs that believes in human nature, takes life as it is, aisy come, aisy go, hurrah boys, we'll be a long time dead. Hard to borrow money fr'm thim? On th' conthry, it's hard to keep thim fr'm crowdin' it on ye. They'll lend ye money on annything ye shove in, on a dhream that ye saw a sojer on horseback, on th' sad story iv ye'er life or ye'er wurrud iv honor if ye're ready to go back on it. I niver knew what collateral was until this lady fr'm Cleveland come along. Collateral is a misstatement on which bankers lend money. If ye broke into a bank in Ohio tomorrah, ye'd prob'ly find th' vaults full iv Louisiana lotthry tickets, bets on th' races an' rayports iv crystal gazing.

"Bankin' is a strange business annyhow. I make up me mind that I need more money than I have, or I want to build a railroad in Omaha or a gas-house in Milwaukee, or Mrs. Chadwick wants an autymobill or something else happens, an' I start a bank. I build a brick house, put ir'n gratings on th' window an' ye an' Donohue fight each other to see who'll get his money first to me. I accept it very reluctantly an' as a gr-reat favor to ye.

"Says I, 'Hinnissy an' Donohue,' says I, 'ye ar-re rayspictable wurrukin' men an' I will keep ye'er money f'r ye rather thin see ye spind it in riochous livin',' says I. 'As a gr-reat favor to ye, I will take care iv these lithographs be lendin' thim to me frinds,' says I. 'If ye want th' money back ye can have it anny time between nine in th' mornin' an' three in th' afternoon except Sundays an' holidays,' says I, 'but don't both come at wanst,' says I, 'or nather iv ye'll get it,' says I. Well, ye lave ye'er money with me an' I suppose ye think iv it lyin' safe an' sound in th' big sthrong box where th' burglar boys can't get it. Ye sleep betther at nights

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

because ye feel that ye'er money is where no wan can reach it except over me dead body.

"If ye on'y knew, ye've not turned ye'er back befure I've chased those hard-earned dollars off th' premises. With ye'er money I build a house an' rent it to start you. I start a railroad with it an' ye wurruk on th' railroad at two dollars a day. Ye'er money makes me a prom'nent citizen. Th' newspapers intherview me on what shud be done with th' toilin' masses, manin' ye an' Donohue; I consthruct th' foreign policy iv th' Governmint; I tell ye how ye shud vote. Ye've got to vote th' way I say or I won't give ye back ye'er money.

"An' all this time ye think iv that little bundle iv pitchers nestlin' in th' safe in my brick house with me settin' at th' dure with a shotgun acrost me knees. But wan day ye need th' money to bury some wan an' ye hurry down to see me. 'Sorry,' says I, 'but I've just given it all to a lady who come out iv th' Chinese laundhray next dure an' said she was the question-abul aunt iv Jawn D. Rockefellar.' An' there ye ar-re."

Mr. Lawson avers that the "System" of oil and copper magnates which he is attacking has cleverly obtained control of the country's financial system, and is using it to rob the people of their savings. "When the people are fully awakened to the conditions I describe," he declares, "surely they will arise in their wrath and sweep the money-changers from the temple." He goes on (in *Everybody's Magazine*):

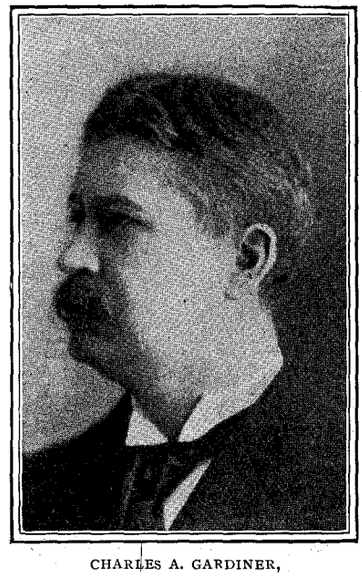
"What is the connection between the 'System' and the minor financial institutions throughout the country which are owned and controlled by groups of sturdy men who know not Wall Street and its frenzied votaries, and who are ignorant of 'made dollars'? Let us see. We will take five national banks in different parts of the country, each having a capital of $200,000, and deposits of $2,000,000. One is in the farming district of Kansas; another is in Louisiana in a cotton district; a third is in the orange groves of California; in the mining district of Montana is a fourth; the fifth is in the logging and lumber country of Maine. These $10,000,000 of deposits represent savings earned by the type of men who have made America what she is, and who laugh when they read in their local papers: 'Panic in Wall Street; stocks shrink a billion dollars in a day.' 'Fools and their money are easily parted,' they say, 'but Wall Street gets none of our honestly earned money.' Now the officers of these five banks are honest men and they know nothing of the 'System,' yet the day of the panic they all telegraph to their Illinois correspondent, the big Chicago bank, 'Loan our balance, $200,000, at best rate.' That day the Chicago bank with similar telegrams from forty-five other correspondents in various parts of the country, wires its New York correspondent, the big Wall Street bank, 'Loan our balance, $2,000,000, at best rate.'

"Thereupon the great New York bank sends its brokers out upon 'the Street' to loan on inflated securities of one kind or another which its officers, the votaries of the 'System,' had purchased in immense quantities at slaughter prices the millions belonging to the Chicago bank and to other correspondents of its own in Cincinnati and Omaha and St. Louis and other big cities. The decline is stayed, and then the world learns that the panic is over and that the stocks, of which the people have been 'shaken out' to the extent of a billion dollars, have recovered in a day $500,000,000 of it, and that probably in a few days more will recover the other five hundred million. Who has *recovered* this vast sum? The people who had been 'shaken out'? No, indeed! The votaries of the 'System' have made it—they and the frenzied financiers whose haunt is Wall Street, and whose harvest is in such wreckage.

"The part that the five little banks innocently played in this terrific robbery was unimportant. What is important is that it was the funds of their depositors and others like them which the 'System' used to turn the stock-market and make an immense profit out of the recovery of values. It is true the banks received but two and one-half or three per cent. for the use of their balances, and their officers would scorn the suggestion that they had put any of their money in jeopardy in a Wall-Street gamble. But what I have outlined happened, and has happened many a time before and since, and goes to prove my assertion that every financial institution which is taking the money of the people for the ostensible purpose of safeguarding it or putting it to use for them, is a part of the machinery for the plundering of the people."

"ILLIMITABLE" POWER OF THE PRESIDENT.

THE United States has entered upon a career of "executive expansion," led by a President who is the "incarnation" of that spirit, supported by "an overwhelming indorsement" at the polls in a campaign on this very issue. This is the serious situation that confronts the country, according to Mr. Charles A. Gardiner, one of the leading lights of the New York bar, who gave his views in an address to the New York State Bar Association in Albany on Wednesday of last week. This address is "likely to be one of the most important contributions to the political development of the century," declares the New York *Press*. After an exhaustive examination of the powers of the American Executive, Mr. Gardiner says that the President of the United States is "a majestic constitutional figure, uncontrolled by Congress, unrestrained by the courts, vested with plenary constitutional power and absolute constitutional discretion, a sovereign over 80,000,000 people, and the servant of 80,000,000 sovereigns." Except for the fact that his treaties and appointments are subject to the approval of the Senate, "every executive power of the 80,000,000 sovereign citizens is now vested in the President, with absolute discretion to use it." "No one," avers Mr. Gardiner, has determined the "illimitable extent" of the office, and "no one can determine it so long as the republic endures." By his oath to "preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution," the President has the right and duty, we are told, to enforce the suffrage provisions of the Constitution in the South without waiting for any further legislation from Congress. Mr. Gardiner notes the fact that Congress is given the power to "enforce" the amendments by "appropriate legislation," but he observes that "this power is permissive, not mandatory, nor is it even restrictive on the President." Mr. Gardiner says further:



CHARLES A. GARDINER,

Whose idea of the power of the President is considered rather startling.

"The President holds his office directly from the people. He executes it for them alone, is responsible to them alone, and impeachment, which is punishment for high crimes and misdemeanors against the sovereign, is therefore his logical and only punishment. The standing menace of impeachment and undivided responsibility to the people are, in my opinion, more effectual safeguards against executive usurpation than decrees of courts or mandates of Congress. . . . . .

"When in his judgment the highest good of the people forbids him to execute a law, he may refuse to execute it, altho Congress may direct him to do so.

"When his judgment pronounces a law constitutional, he may execute it, altho the courts declare it unconstitutional and forbid him to execute it; and he may refuse to execute a law that the courts declare constitutional and command him to execute. Such exercise of his discretion can not be revised by any judicial or legislative proceeding (4 Wall., 498-9); the only remedy is impeachment. But so long as he acts 'faithfully,' that is, to the best of his judgment, his discretion is final and conclusive.

"Many historic conflicts between Congress, the courts, and the President illustrate these principles. Jackson's contest with Congress over the bank, Johnson's refusal to execute the reconstruction acts, Jefferson's defiance of the court in the Burr case,

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Jackson's disregard of Marshall's Cherokee Indian decision, and Lincoln's peremptory refusal to obey the mandate of Chief Justice Taney—these and many other historic instances show that if the President acts in good faith for what he deems the welfare of the people, his discretion is absolute and supreme."

Several Independent Democratic papers view this address with alarm. The New York *Times*, in a two-column editorial, says that "there is grave reason to believe that the present Chief Magistrate needs no encouragement to pursue confidently the path of 'Executive expansion' which Mr. Gardiner declares to be open to him." The Boston *Herald* remarks apprehensively that such a President might defy impeachment. It says:

"The President of the United States appears to be exalted above the law in the conduct of his office. To him is attributed a warrant of authority that will enable him to alter or destroy the political structure, and even the organic structure of the state, if it happen that he can command a support in Congress which prevents his impeachment. Why may he not defy impeachment, and, in the exercise of his discretion under his oath 'to execute his office' and 'to the best of his ability preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States,' declare that Congress is acting in violation of the Constitution, and disperse it by a military force? A Cæsar could hardly ask for a better opportunity than Mr. Gardiner provides by his interpretation of the President's constitutional powers. What is the use of the qualified phrase 'constitutional powers,' when the President is made the sole and absolute judge of what it is constitutional for him to do, and of what is unconstitutional if done by others?"

The Brooklyn *Eagle* calls for an anti-presidential-expansionist movement in the following paragraph:

"Should Mr. Gardiner's virtual claim of presidential absolutism ever become the doctrine of our people and the habit of our Government, we are satisfied the States would not survive the transition of rule which would result, and that the form of statehood would not long remain, after the fact of it had disappeared. We are, therefore, persuaded that Mr. Gardiner has put journalism and statesmanship under obligation—by the shock which his paper will administer to both. That shock in its recoil should bring our people back to the truth that this is a government of laws and not of men, a government which derives its powers, within its States, from the consent of the governed alone and which should adjust its policy toward its provinces to the purpose and to the aspiration of preparing them for the fullest measure of local liberty and of personal rights compatible with their provincial relationship. That will take time. That will require patience, but the people of the States United, that is, the people of the United States, should jealously guard against that disappearance of statehood and that doctrine of an executive above law which Mr. Gardiner so brilliantly and so dangerously suggests and defends."

The New York *Press*, in a four-column editorial, avers that "the American people will go further than Mr. Gardiner has gone in his argument, startling and sensational tho his advance may appear to some," and "will go to the absolute conclusion, in reason and in force, that the President's powers have no limitations whatsoever, by Congress, by the Supreme Court, by the written Constitution itself, beyond the only supreme authority there can be in our kind of government—the sovereign will of the people!" Conversely, the New York *Globe* thinks that this same sovereign will of the people will keep the President from going to the lengths that Mr. Gardiner assigns to him.

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

FOR the first time in their lives the inhabitants of Vladivostok are not longing for spring.—*The Chicago News.*

IT begins to look as tho the Delaware legislature will again be forced to adjourn without a sale.—*The Toledo Blade.*

PREMIER BALFOUR says that "England is too great," but he can prove that he is not to blame for it.—*The Chicago News.*

A CURIOUS confusion of names seems to have occurred in connection with the Beef trust proceedings. Moody is swift and Swift is moody.—*The Baltimore American.*

ST. PETERSBURG announces that the Baltic fleet "will stay in the Indian Ocean." It will if those Japs ever come up with it.—*The Philadelphia North American.*

"BETWEEN WIND AND WATER."—Of course, if Wall Street gets to shooting over the Lawson exposé, it will have to be chronicled as a naval battle.—*The Commoner, Lincoln, Neb.*

TEN admirals and five lieutenant-generals surrendered at Port Arthur. This may account for the fact that the Russians seem unaccountably hopeful.—*The New York Evening Mail.*

THE man who ran for the Presidency on the Liberal party's ticket last fall has secured a job as a janitor. He will now have a chance to glut his thirst for power.—*The Chicago Record-Herald.*

RECORDS have been unearthed which indicate that labor-unions were in existence in the early Roman days. That probably accounts for the fact that "Rome was not built in a day."—*The Washington Post.*

THE Rev. C. M. Sheldon having explained what he would do if he were a farmer and if he were an editor, let him tell what he would do if he were in Admiral Rozhdestvensky's place.—*The Kansas City Star.*

JUDGING by the number of measures recommended by the President which will not be considered at this session, it would seem as tho Mr. Roosevelt ought to have saved his last message for the next Congress.—*The New York World.*

THERE IS GOING TO BE "SOMETHING DOING."
—Westerman in *The Ohio State Journal.*

THE MODERN ALEXANDER CUTTING THE GORDIAN KNOT.
—Bartholomew in the Minneapolis *Journal.*

ENDING THE DELAY AT PANAMA.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

LETTERS AND ART.

HOW LOWELL BECAME AN ANGLOMANIAC.

SOME new light is shed upon the change of feeling in James Russell Lowell toward the English character and temper by Mr. James Douglas's recent biography of Theodore Watts-Dunton. Mr. Douglas describes the first meeting between Watts-Dunton and the author of "On a Certain Condescension in Foreigners," who afterward was accused of Anglomania. We read that shortly after Lowell had accepted the post of American minister in England, Mr. Watts-Dunton met him at dinner. He was not then personally acquainted with Lowell, and observed him only as a stranger who sat near by, talking in a manner as tho wishing to entice him into conversation. Lowell was passing severe strictures upon English writers—Dickens, Thackeray, and others. As the dinner wore on, his conversation left literary names and took up political ones, and he was equally severe upon the political figures of the time, and also upon the prominent political men of the previous generation—Palmerston, Lord John Russell, and the like. "Then the name of the *Alabama* came up . . . and the gentleman dwelt with much emphasis on the iniquity of England in letting the *Alabama* escape. This diatribe he concluded thus: 'You know we owe England nothing!' In saying this he again looked at Mr. Watts-Dunton, manifestly addressing his remarks to him. . . ." Mr. Watts-Dunton accepted the challenge and took up the cudgels for his own country. Later on Lowell mollified the wrath of his British neighbor in the manner given below:

"'Well,' he said,' I will tell you something that I think will not be altogether unpleasant to you. When I came to take up my permanent residence in London a short time ago, I was talking to a friend of mine about London and Londoners, and I said to him: "There is one man whom I very much want to meet!" "You," said he, "why you can meet anybody from the royal family downward. Who is the man you want to meet?" "It is a man in the literary world," said I, "and I have no doubt you can introduce me to him. It is the writer of the chief poetical criticism in *The Athenæum*." My friend laughed. "Well, it is curious," he replied, "that this is one of the few men in the literary world that I can not introduce to you. I scarcely know him, and besides not long ago he passed strictures on my writing which I don't much approve of." Does that interest you?' added Mr. Lowell.

"'Very much,' said Mr. Watts-Dunton.

"'Would it interest you to know that ever since your first article in *The Athenæum* I have read every article you have written?'

"'Very much,' said Mr. Watts-Dunton.

"'Would it interest you to know that on reading your first article I said to a friend of mine: "At last there is a new voice in English criticism"?'

"'Very much,' said Mr. Watts-Dunton; 'but you must first tell me what that article was, for I don't believe there is one of my countrymen who could do so.'

"'That article,' said Lowell, 'was an essay on the "Comedy of the *Noctes Ambrosianæ*," and it opened with an Oriental anecdote. . . . And I will go further, every line you have written in *The Athenæum* has been read by me, and often reread.'

"'Well,' said Mr. Watts-Dunton, 'I confess to being amazed, for I assure you that in my own country, except within a narrow circle of friends, my name is absolutely unknown. And I must add that I feel honored, for it is not a week since I told a friend that I have a great admiration for some of your critical essays. But still I don't quite forgive you for your onslaught upon my poor little island. My sympathies are not strongly John Bullish, and they tell me that my verses are more Celtic than Anglo-Saxon in temper. But I am somewhat of a patriot in my way, and I don't quite forgive you.'"

The two men fraternized before the meeting was over, and later on Watts-Dunton became a weekly visitor at the American Embassy. Says Mr. Douglas:

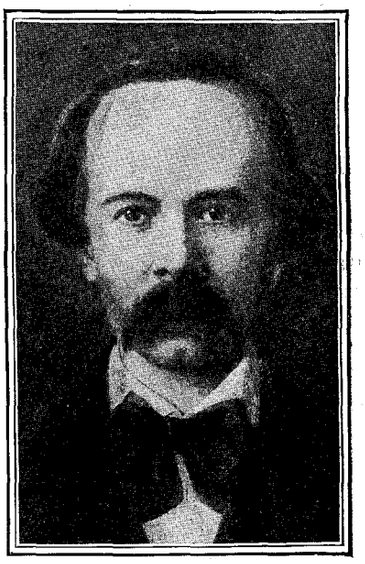
"This went on for a long time, and Mr. Watts-Dunton is fond of recalling the way in which Lowell's Anglophobia became milder and milder, 'fine by degrees and beautifully less,' until at last it entirely vanished. Then it was followed by something like Anglomania. Lowell began to talk with the greatest appreciation of a thousand English institutions and ways which he formerly would have deprecated. The climax of this revolution was reached when Mr. Watts-Dunton said to him:

"'Lowell, you are now so much more of a John Bull than I am that I have ceased to be able to follow you. The English ladies are—let us say, charming; English gentlemen are—let us say, charming, or at least some of them. Everything is charming. But there is one thing you can not say a word for, and that is our detestable climate.'

"'And can you really speak thus of the finest climate in the world?' said Lowell. 'I positively can not live out of it.'

"'Well,' said Mr. Watts-Dunton, 'you and I will cease to talk about England and John Bull, if you please. I can not follow you.'

"In relating this anecdote Mr. Watts-Dunton, however, insisted that with all his love of England, Lowell never bated one jot of his loyalty to his own country. There never was a stancher American than James Russell Lowell. Let one unjust word be said about America and he was a changed man. Mr. Watts-Dunton has always contended that the present good feeling between the two great branches of the Anglo-Saxon race was due mainly to Lowell."



MR. THEODORE WATTS-DUNTON,
The distinguished English critic, whose biography has been recently published.

THE "AMERICAN PERIL" IN ART.

THE election of J. Pierpont Morgan as president of the board of trustees of the Metropolitan Museum of Art at New York has reawakened in Europe the old alarmist outcry that the European nations are in danger of being denuded of their art treasures by wealthy Americans. Herr Siegfried Lilienthal, a well-known art critic of Berlin, has begun an agitation for international action in regard to this alleged peril. He advocates laws to prohibit the taking of works of art from Europe to America.

Herr Lilienthal has published in the *Tageblatt* the written views on this subject of some half-dozen or more of the leading art connoisseurs of Florence, Rome, Paris, and Berlin. With one exception these all recognize a peril and favor the idea of protective legislation. Says M. Henri Maret, art publicist, of Paris: "The question is really very serious. One can see the time approaching when our richest collections will have emigrated to the United States." On the other hand, Privy Councillor Herr Wilhelm Bode, director of the Royal Gallery of Paintings at Berlin, writes:

"Shall we cry out for such laws as those of Turkey, Greece, and Italy, to the injury of our own people and without essential effect? The greatest works of art in Germany and Italy belong to the State. Only a few are in the possession of private persons. Those privately owned in France belong to money barons, who either keep them or present them to the public. Only in England are rare collections privately owned, and there the holders are too rich to sell them. Besides, if works of art go to the United States it is in the interest of art. The rich men there who buy works of taste and genius either at once or later give them to public

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

galleries. All who see them are benefited and the world's pleasure in art is increased."

Discussing Herr Lilienthal's agitation with a *Herald* reporter, Mr. Samuel P. Avery, a New York art dealer, remarked:

"It would be too late to pass a restrictive law in France, for the reason that some of the best works of modern French artists are already in this country. I doubt if any law affecting modern works of art would be constitutional, as it would be an interference with the right of an individual to sell his handiwork.

"Americans are buying more foreign work each year. About ten per cent. of their purchases are old masters, and the rest is modern. We have so much French work here that a distinctive showing of French artists could not be made at the Paris Exposition of 1900. The paintings shown at the Comparative Exhibition at the Fine Arts Gallery here were insured for $1,500,000, which gives some idea of the value of works of art owned in this city."

The Evening Post (New York) expresses surprise at the exaggerated attitude of these European connoisseurs, who apparently regard Mr. Morgan as a worthy successor of his namesake of the Spanish Main. It says further:

"American art-lovers are the last people who wish to see an indiscriminate raid upon the dealers and collectors of Europe. Mr. Morgan is unlikely to play the promiscuous overbearing purchaser which the European directors have erected into a bogey man. . . .

"Just at present we ride the crest of the wave, but so have many others before us. For a hundred years England boasted the greatest collections. She still may; but for twenty-five years past there has been a marked depletion of her wealth in this regard, France, Germany, and the United States drawing heavily upon her store of art. But even here in New York any one who follows the sales knows that we, too, lose to Europe. The romantic portrait of Giorgio Cornaro, attributed to Titian and originally in the Castle Howard collection, went back to England about two years ago. Before it a magnificent Van Dyck of the Genoese period was sold here, but vanished across the water. These are merely indications that time works equitably in this as in other matters. And the directors who want to keep European art from going to America are only less misguided than the home-market clubs here who want to keep out the art of 'abroad.' Indeed, to find these two bodies in a common cause is to enjoy a unique and grotesque fellowship of esthetics and stark commercialism."

MORALS OF THE PRESENT FRENCH STAGE.

QUOTING Faguet's dictum—"Every great drama presupposes and suggests a moral question"—G. Le Bidois, in the *Correspondant* (Paris), a clerical organ, says that "the crowd is ever in quest of a conscience." While people go to the theater to be amused, they like to be taken seriously, and to carry home with them something to think about. "They love to discuss with others the serious ideas suggested by the play." The play-writers are "to a number of people of the period the real, the only spiritual directors which they recognize. . . . Toward what end are they directing and drawing their listeners?"

He answers this question by reviewing the principal plays which have been produced on the French stage during the season 1903–1904. "What conclusion must we come to," he says, "after this rapid survey of the year's plays? What moral impression have they left on the mind?" The writers of to-day, he finds, have no decided sympathies in harmony with which they could influence the spectators; they "seem to regard with equal favor all the ephemeral creatures of their capricious fancy. Sometimes they are so oddly misled by their art that they fail to make themselves understood, and we receive an impression far removed from that which they intended to convey." Yet, on the whole, M. Le Bidois's review of the year's plays does not justify a gloomy judgment. "It would appear that upon all important topics the 'old code of morals' maintains its position, and possibly is gaining ground." He says further:

"The subject of marriage, which for the past ten years has been so flippantly handled, is now actually viewed in a less unfavorable light. 'Free love' is being relegated to the domain of such revolutionary utopias as are heralded by the enemies of the present social order; among all, saving anarchists and nihilists, it meets with a lukewarm sympathy, ever ready to change into open repudiation. Adultery, which our playwrights were wont to make a strong point of, in the development of a situation, at last has been made to appear as it really is, afflictive, pitiable, or hideous. . . . All this augurs well. But shall we at once raise cries of victory? Far from it. . . . The licentiousness of many scenes in the works we have reviewed, their crudity of expression, make us pay dearly for such reasonable suggestions as we have derived from them. At any moment this sophisticated and uncertain morality may yield to outside assaults, or crumble from its own inherent weakness. There is, however, one reassuring fact, namely, the appearance this year among certain authors of an anxiety to become more genuine observers, to stick to the facts of life, and actual life is the source of illumination and learning to the heart of men. To writers for the stage it reveals the fact that art must be moral, if it would be true, and that the result of insight into life is the comprehension of a morality at once the most solid and the most exalted."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THEODORE THOMAS: SOME APPRECIATIONS OF HIS WORK.

ALTHO Theodore Thomas produced no compositions of his own, remarks the New York *Independent*, "he did more than any other man who ever lived for the development of our music." In his conducting he stood preeminent for a "wonderful catholicity of taste and a consequent versatility in interpretation," says the same journal, and it continues:

"He insisted all his life on the towering greatness and worth of Bach, Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven, and Schubert, and his reading of the works of those old masters was recognized as authoritative. When the name of Richard Wagner was as yet unknown in America Mr. Thomas began to perform his music, and he long did valiant service for the Wagner cause. An amusing story is told of his answer to an objector who complained that he did not like Wagner's music. Said Thomas: 'Not like Wagner's music? Why, man, you've got to like it. I shall continue to play it until you do like it.' He introduced Tschaikowsky to American audiences. He gave early recognition to the genius of Brahms. He was one of the first to preach the very new gospel of Richard Strauss. In short, nearly all the best of the new music of the last fifty years received its first American performance under the baton of Theodore Thomas."

"The essence of Theodore Thomas's life," says Mr. Charles E. Russell, "was inflexible devotion to high aims." "His art was his religion," exclaims another critic. Mr. Russell, writing in the New York *American*, characterizes him as "the greatest interpreter of Beethoven the world has ever had, probably the greatest interpreter of Wagner, the greatest of Liszt, the greatest of Bach and Schubert." Of his interpretative insight the Chicago *Record-Herald* says:

"He understood the spirit of a composition, 'the tone of time' in it, the national genius when it was in any manner colored thereby, the deepest meaning of the composer. He was criticized for his readings of Bach, but the more one studies the life, thought, environment of that master the more one appreciates the legitimacy of Mr. Thomas's interpretation of him. Outwardly stern and impassive, Mr. Thomas had a rare instinct for the sensuous beauty, the passion and emotional significance of music. He was always vital, never perfunctory or 'academic,' in his work."

In the Springfield *Republican* we read:

"A curious incomprehension of the position of a conductor obtained in the crude criticism of little more than a generation ago in this country. It was common then to say that Mr. Thomas was a violinist who failed, and that he was not a composer at all, and was in fact nothing save a baton wielder, as if that were nothing. But as a matter of fact, at that time, when Thomas entered upon his remarkable career, he had every likelihood of reputation as a violinist; but that was to him a small thing compared with the

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

power of a great fusing intellect, a consummate acquaintance with all music in its great forms, a subtle and profound knowledge of the relations and comparisons of composers, and a catholic comprehension of every school, so that he became the great and original educator of the American public in the esteem of the orchestra, with its infinite variation and control of the emotion and thought of men and women."

Musicians speak also of Mr. Thomas's unsurpassed skill as a program-maker. Dr. William Mason, a friend and associate, says: "He brought the art of making programs to perfection by putting pieces into the right order of sequence, thus avoiding incongruities." And *The Independent* adds: "It was more than that. His programs had a rounded whole, a complete fitness, and an independent harmony and contrast of parts which made them the despair of other conductors." The second volume of his biography, which is in course of preparation, will consist wholly of his programs, we are told.

"He paved the way for the American creative musician," says *The Evening Post* (New York), "by providing the receptivity and taste for the art which are a prerequisite of creativeness—the medium for its growth."

DECADENCE OF THE "LOVE INTEREST" IN MUSIC.

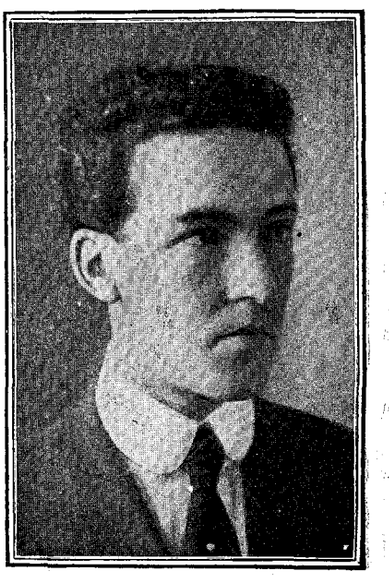
THE "love interest" as an inspirational force, Mr. Lawrence Gilman tells us, is losing ground with the contemporary composer, as compared with the music-maker of the immediate past. There is nothing more curiously significant of the present estate of creative musical art, he says, than its comparative freedom from "those phantasms of sex that have been hovering over so much of our music during the past century." According to his finding, music is to-day "metaphysical, mystical, ethnological, pictorial, in the most immediate sense of the word—a medium for the paraphrasing and annotating the art of the painter, the fulminations of philosophy." To emphasize this point, Mr. Gilman first turns back to the period when the "love interest" was the dominating note in music. He writes (*The Criterion*, December):

"Since Beethoven first disclosed to music the inexhaustible possibilities of human experience as an available subject-matter, the emotion of sex has been, one might almost say, the paramount element in the inspirational outfit of the music-maker. Can one recall the most excellent and characteristic utterances of Schubert, of Schumann, of Chopin, of Berlioz, of Liszt, and, finally, of Wagner, and not recognize at once that they are, in their most exquisite moments, just so many variations on that obsessing theme—the stimulus of sex? One has only to allege that master evocator of erotic enchantments, the creator of 'Tristan und Isolde,' of which he could write to his beloved Mathilde Wesendonk, who was the inspiration and the cause of it: 'I feel as if I should like to devote all the rest of my life to this music.' Indeed, one might almost take this, his supreme, his incomparable achievement, as the type and index of the music of the nineteenth century, in its most distinguishing aspect. Here, as Mr. Newman has noted, the last word in sex music has been said. In this magnificent tone poem—this music which is as 'a singing and soaring flame'—is achieved an apotheosis of the erotic, a glorification of the magical ardors of sex. If this particular element in the substance of expressive music is capable—as one knows it is—of yielding the most noble and moving loveliness which the art can command, it has found its complete proof and justification in this supreme signal of the genius of Richard Wagner. In 'Tristan' Wagner exposed, beyond the possibility of misconception, the dominant emotional impulse in the music of his century.

"Of his forerunners, Chopin came nearest to a parallel intensity in the particular region wherein we are placing Wagner's inspiration. The haunting and languorous beauty, the insistent melancholy of the febrile Pole—are they not saturated with the color and mood of sex? . . . And Schumann, the author of that obvious autobiography of triumphant love, the D minor symphony; Schubert . . . whose most piercing tones sang with naïve beauty the romances and tragedies of sex; Robert Franz, most gentle and noble of eroticists; Brahms, who chanted with grave ecstasy all the phases of romantic adventure; Berlioz, with his huge and fantastic orchestral fervors; Liszt, Raff, Tschaikowsky (to specify at random)—were not these men, each and all, thrall to the mystery and magic of sexual emotion?"

But it will be obvious to the most casual observer of esthetic affairs, says Mr. Gilman, that the music which is characteristic of to-day is in a very different case. Its vivifying influence, he states, are independent, in a singular degree, of the erotic stimulus; and he continues:

"Its impulses and influences cover a larger territory than music has ever before attempted to include within its domain; and in this decentralization and expansion, the 'love interest' has come to occupy a distinctly subordinate position. This is not by any means to say that love music—if we may, for the sake of brevity, so designate it—has wholly vanished from the plane of appreciable things; but merely to indicate the curious fact of its subordinate place in contemporary art. Doubtless the song form will always invite composers to the lyric utterance of sexual sentiment; and in the songs of the modern music-maker the 'love interest' is appropriately operative and evident. But—and here is the difference—the admirable songs of to-day, as Strauss's, MacDowell's, Loeffler's, Debussy's (Grieg is an exception), are not the most representative expression of their composer's art; while the contrary was the case with Franz, Schumann, and Schubert, whose songs I have alleged to enforce my argument.



MR. LAWRENCE GILMAN,

Who tells us that the "love interest" as an inspirational force is losing ground with the contemporary composer.

"The vitally characteristic work of the preeminent musicians of to-day—of Strauss, Debussy, Loeffler, MacDowell, Elgar—is not largely concerned with the sex element. Strauss, the musical protagonist of our time, is exploring quite other regions of human experience for the causal themes of his titanic musical imaginings. In 'Tod und Verklärung' it is with spiritual conflicts and aspirations of overpowering significance that he is concerned; 'Till Eulenspiegel' is riotous and exhilarating burlesque; 'Don Quixote' embodies the quintessence of philosophical comedy, and the profoundest humanity; in 'Also Sprach Zarathustra' he has sounded vast spaces, cosmical in their implications; 'Ein Heldenleben' is broadly autobiographic—dealing only incidentally, tho most eloquently, with the sexual element. His 'Symphonia Domestica' is, of course, merely a brilliant and amusing diversion; and even in the early 'Don Juan'—where, surely, one might reasonably look for an exfoliation of eroticism—Strauss's interest, as his prophet Mr. Newman has discerningly remarked, is in an aspect of the story capable of much more profound and searching treatment than is usually accorded to the legend; and the music, as he says, is clearly not the work of a romanticist, but of a realist and humanist.

"Turning to France, we find Debussy, the foremost representative of the neo-Gallic group, employing his subtle and luminous art in the weaving of a colorful mysticism into shapes of impalpable and opalescent beauty—a Whistler of composers, tho with an added vision and intensity. Charles Martin Loeffler, an Americanized Alsatian and a music-maker of the first order, is, like Debussy, a mystic, a musical Maeterlinck, who finds in the tragic symbols of the Belgian poet and the wayward fantasies of Verlaine and Baudelaire and Kahn a congenial text for his reading of the beauty, or the terror, or the pathos of life, and its spiritual corollaries. Edward MacDowell, the foremost of native American composers, is a poet of the natural world, a Celtic visionary, a

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

dweller in the regions of fairy and enchantment, a bard recounting, in full-throated speech, the heroic splendors of an elder time, or celebrating the wonder and loveliness of the external world. And in England there is Sir Edward Elgar, to think of—a musical pietist, a mystic of the austerer sort, who has found in Cardinal Newman's ecstatic and elevated poem, 'The Dream of Gerontius,' the motive for his most impressive and representative achievement—a work in oratorio form charged at many points with a lofty and poignant beauty; or who gives us sheer tonalized theology in his 'Apostles'; or landscape and atmosphere in his orchestral rhapsody, 'In the South'; or delicate fantasy in his recent 'Dream Children,' after Charles Lamb; or—who shall venture to say what?—in that amazing decoction which we heard in New York last winter, a series of variations, to which I have before referred, depicting the peculiarities of various of Mr. Elgar's personal friends. Turning to Russia, one might instance Rachmaninoff, Gluzunoff, Taneyeff."

After pointing out that his argument is not effected by the work of such men as Saint-Saëns, Massenet, Grieg, Rimski Korsakoff, and others, who are really "survivals of a musical past," Mr. Gilman concludes:

"I have indicated what seems to me a singular and most interesting phase of contemporary musical art—one which would appear, on the whole, to signalize an admirable tendency. It is well that the expressional territory of music should be widened. But, on the other hand, it is not well that we should fail to appreciate the indispensable office of the authentic romanticists in their capacity as emotional lyrists, who attest for us the immutable appeal of that changeless and timeless loveliness which the visible world of the senses and the invisible world of the imagination are ceaselessly revealing."

THE MONSTER IN FICTION.

A WRITER in the London *Globe* makes a brief survey of the part played by the abnormal or monstrous in fiction. This is a dominant element, of course, in the folktales of all countries. In the stories of the nursery "not only are the laws of time and space set at naught, but giants and dwarfs, animals and flowers dowered with the gift of speech and with powers of transformation, men and women possessed of occult and wonderfully mysterious powers, are all familiar features." Even in fiction for grown-ups, the writer finds, the monstrous plays a conspicuous if not extensive part. He mentions Victor Hugo's dwarf Quasimodo, the strange creatures in which Swift embodied his bitter satires in "Gulliver's Travels," Mrs. Shelley's animated monster in "Frankenstein," and the Mr. Hyde of Stevenson's wonderful allegory. He says further:

"In this connection, one thinks at once of Caliban, the embodiment of all that is gross and earthy, presented in semihuman form. Coleridge describes him as having 'the dawnings of understanding without reason or the moral sense; and in him, as in some brute animals, this advance to the intellectual faculties, without the moral sense, is marked by the appearance of vice!' But the monsters of poetry and drama form a class apart from those of fiction. In Flaubert's 'Tentations de St. Antoine' are to be found monsters in plenty. Among them are strange creatures with half the usual complement of eyes, cheeks, and hands, a great red lion with a human figure and three rows of teeth, and other prodigies of the same kind. But these grotesques are not very impressive. Much more horrible are the creatures whom Mr. Wells has depicted in that dream of horror, the 'Island of Dr. Moreau'—half-human creatures produced by skilled vivisection, transfusion, and other arts of the laboratory and torture-chamber. It is one of the grimmest of short stories, but a product of undoubted genius."

We read again:

"Another form which the appearance of the abnormal takes in literary fiction is in the strange characteristics attributed to certain characters. In this class three figures stand out prominently. The first of the three, in point of time, is Elsie Venner, the heroine of Oliver Wendell Holmes's romance of that name. Of the doctor's 'medicated novels,' as some one once happily called them, 'Elsie Venner' is easily the best, and the study of the strange prenatal influence which so affected the whole of Elsie's short life is of the greatest interest, altho the idea on which it is based is not a little repulsive. The second outstanding example of this class of character is also from an American hand—the remarkable study of Donatello in Hawthorne's 'Marble Faun,' or, as it is more usually (and unmeaningly) called on this side of the Atlantic, 'Transformation.' No figure in Hawthorne's wonderful gallery is more carefully wrought in every detail than this strange being, with the ever-present suggestion of the woodland faun, whose early innocence of the knowledge of evil is so soon overshadowed by the real tragedy that life brings him. Donatello is the innocent animal in whom the soul is awakened or born through the mediums of trouble and sin; and, as Miriam says, 'comes back to his original self, with an inestimable treasure of improvement won from an experience of pain.' The third example of the character in fiction with abnormal characteristics, which is well known to readers, is of a rather different kind, and need not detain us. We mean Svengali, in 'Trilby,' with his power of hypnotic suggestion and control of his victim."

ROOSEVELT AS A MAN OF LETTERS.

PROF. MAURICE FRANCIS EGAN, who fills the chair of English literature in the Catholic University, Washington, discovers in President Roosevelt "the new type of the man of letters—a type which is so virile, so energetic, so vivid, that the academic man and the dilettante are startled and even shocked by it, for it forces them to try to find a more exact term as a substitute for that shrunken word 'literature.'" When Professor Egan first met Mr. Roosevelt, having read his "Life of Cromwell" and "The Strenuous Life," his impression was, "Here is a man of letters in love with life." But when he came to know the man and his books better, he said: "Here is a man who loves life so well that he must give the best he finds in life to his fellow men."

"His books," says Professor Egan, "are personal expressions, experience, thought, mood—in a word, temperament—written in accordance with the conventions of his time." We read further (in *Men and Women*, January), in regard to his "Life of Cromwell":

"In 'Cromwell' Mr. Roosevelt sees a momentous epoch with eyes that have viewed the results of the epoch in all their aspects. The conclusions of the academic historian do not seem to concern him; he goes at the kernel of the causes of things in his own way; he sees events in their relation to one another from the point of view of a man without prejudices. 'I was shocked when I first read Mr. Roosevelt's "Cromwell," a distinguished Oxford man said; 'Oliver Cromwell was a new being in that book; but when I analyzed my feeling, I found that my disapproval was entirely due to the fact that my traditions had been rather roughly, if unconsciously, brushed aside, and I read it a second time with great profit and some pleasure. No Englishman could have done it and no Englishman could have attempted to give so essentially a modern view of Cromwell's times without the affectation of making a discovery.'"

Simplicity and directness, says Professor Egan, are "the values that make the attraction of his written style so poignant"; and he continues:

"*Le style c'est l'homme;* and to hear him talk is to feel that, with added maturity and unequaled experience, he will yet do great things in letters. It is a reasonable censure of state papers that they are inhuman and, therefore, unreadable except to the technical-minded. And we remember that one of Anthony Trollope's causes for congratulating himself, in his 'Autobiography,' on his success as a post-office inspector is that he made his reports literature. Mr. Roosevelt's state papers are literature in the sense that they are personal, written to be read by men who ought to have an interest in discovering the cause of events in order to turn them to good."

In reading Mr. Roosevelt's books, including the "Presidential Addresses and State Papers," one sees, says Professor Egan, that there is growth with every new utterance; and this fact, continues the professor, makes it peculiarly difficult to define his place and importance in the world of letters.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

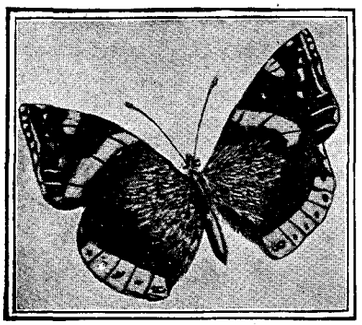
SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

THE BODILY HEAT OF INSECTS.

THAT even an insect has some bodily heat, and that its resisting power to outside temperature, whether high or low, is quite remarkable—even inexplicable—is asserted by M. A. Acloque in an article on the subject contributed to *Cosmos* (Paris, December 10). The writer summarizes considerable recent observation on the subject as well as the work of some older investigators. He writes:

"Do insects produce any heat by the working of their organism? It is quite generally understood that these invertebrates, like other 'cold-blooded' creatures, have no temperature of their own, and that they put themselves in equilibrium with the surrounding fluid—air or water. Their size renders direct observation very delicate, so that it is difficult either to confirm or to disprove this; but the history of entomology records several experiments that tend to show that it is not exact in all cases. It is, besides this, difficult to see why all organic work should not be accompanied by a production of heat, at any rate by a very small one. . . . . .

"Inch saw a Fahrenheit thermometer rise five degrees in a glass vase full of *Lytta vesicatoria* and seven degrees in an anthill. Swammerdam and Réaumur observed that the temperature of beehives keeps above that of the exterior air in winter. . . . According to Huber, who repeated these observations, this temperature is nearly constant at 25° Réaumur [88° F.]. When the bees in the glass hives used by Réaumur in his observations were agitated they caused their wings to vibrate with great rapidity, and the interior heat then increased to such a point that the walls became very hot; often even the wax melted.



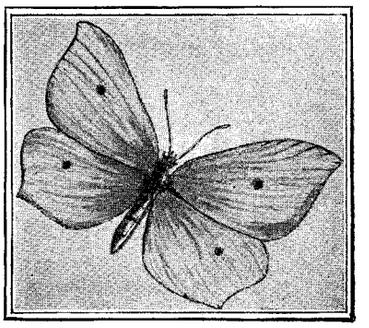
HIBERNATING BUTTERFLY.
Vanessa atalanta.

"Doubtless we may attribute part of the high temperature of beehives to the fermentation of the contents; but their inmates must contribute also to produce it, since it increases when they are in motion. This production of heat is no doubt a consequence of respiration, which is more frequent and more intense when the bees are agitated. . . . . .

"However this may be, we may say that the heat given off individually by the insects is always very slight. They confirm the general law announced by F. Edwards, according to which living creatures resist cold better as their ability to give off heat is slighter. According to Spallanzani, the caterpillars of the *Pieris brassicæ* cease to absorb oxygen at 1° R. [34° F.] and stiffen at −2.5° [27° F.]; the chrysalides of the same species cease to breathe at 4° [41° F.]. According to Carlisle, the Coleoptera move about with difficulty at 36° F. and at 34° they are quite stupefied; below this their muscles no longer act and they have lost all excitability. But it is especially in the states of egg, larva, and nymph that insects are able to bear cold, and experiments along this line show that it is fallacious to believe that they are destroyed by a severe winter. . . . . .

"We should not, however, consider the point of congelation as the extreme limit of cold that larvæ or grubs can bear without dying; they do not necessarily die, in fact, even when turned into bits of ice. Lacordaire reports a very curious fact that he observed in the caterpillars of the genus *Leucania;* these were frozen so hard that they were brittle and made a metallic sound when dropped into a glass. Nevertheless nearly all went through their metamorphosis normally in the spring and turned into butterflies at the usual time. De Geer has seen caterpillars return to life after having been enclosed for some time in a block of ice.

"This resistance to cold explains how we can find insects in regions very near the pole, and why the rigors of our own winters do them little injury. Certain species, and in particular some lepidoptera, hatch out only in winter. Insects have each year a period of enfeebled life, which they undergo in all of their different stages; but the phenomenon of hibernation is more properly attributed to those that become torpid in the adult stage during the bad season. This is not entirely due to fall of temperature; we often see insects that go through it seeking their winter shelter long before the cold is severe enough to affect them; and remaining there in spring when the warmer sun has already made them able to move. Some diurnal lepidoptera, . . . issue from their chrysalides about the middle of the month of August, an epoch when the heat is usually very great, and almost at once fall into a lethargy, from which they do not wake until the following spring, in weather that is not nearly so warm.



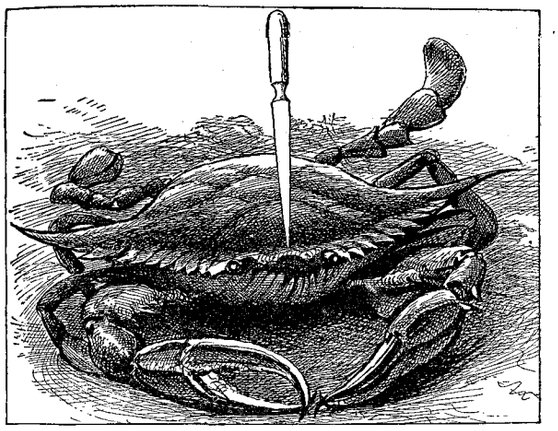
HIBERNATING BUTTERFLY.
Rhodocera rhamni.

"Insects in general bear heat as well as cold. Kirby and Spence affirm that they have seen them return to life after immersion in boiling water. Hydrocanthars have been found living in hot springs at a very high temperature. The melasomes, inhabitants of the most arid regions of the globe, can live on the surface of sand under the ceaseless rays of a vertical sun. In Brazil and Cayenne termites' nests are frequently found with the surface so burning hot that the hand can not be borne on it, and nevertheless the galleries near the surface are full of insects in activity. The cause of such resistance to heat and cold does not appear, in the present state of our knowledge."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

HOW TO KILL A LOBSTER.

THE cruelty involved in boiling lobsters alive is usually regarded as unavoidable. This is by no means the case, according to *Our Animal Friends*, which produces, in support of its contention, a brief article by Dr. Austin Flint, embodying directions how to kill a lobster almost instantly with a sharp knife. According to the writer in *Our Animal Friends*, however, the restaurant-keepers who advertise "broiled live lobster" are not as cruel as they seem, since they invariably split the lobster first, thus putting an end to its life at once. Says this writer:

"A writer in one of the London papers has been shocking the public with a discourse upon the shameful cruelty involved in broiling live lobsters. He describes the manner in which this horrible cruelty is practised, the lobster's claws being so fastened as to make him helpless, and the wretched creature being then held down, while still alive, over the broiler, until it died of the torture,



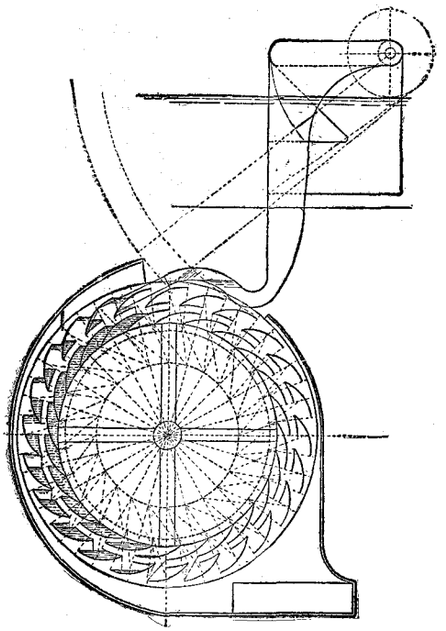
HOW TO KILL A CRAB.
Courtesy of *Our Animal Friends.*

after which the cooking was comfortably finished. The writer bitterly condemns the restaurant proprietors by whom this cruelty is practised and the public which encourages the practise by calling for 'broiled live lobster.'

"Judging from an experience which is by no means rare, we

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

shall expect shortly to see some other crank rushing into the New York papers with a similar story and with the same condemnation of the restaurateurs and the public. Therefore we take time by the forelock, and hasten to assure the citizens of New York that the English writer must have been drawing very largely on a too vivid imagination. The fact is that lobsters are never cooked in the manner he describes. What the restaurant-keepers describe as a 'broiled live lobster' is not a lobster that is broiled alive. The lobster is alive when the cook takes it in hand, but it is perfectly dead before its carcass is laid on the broiler. It is split from end to end with a cleaver, and its death is absolutely instantaneous, the cleaver passing directly through the vital organ, so that life and sensation are instantly destroyed. It is needless to say that there can be no cruelty in the subsequent broiling of the two parts of the dead lobster.



THE HYDROLOCOMOTIVE AND ITS SIPHON.
Courtesy of *The Scientific American* (New York).

"Thus it appears that there is no cruelty whatever in the preparation of what is incorrectly called the broiled live lobster. On the contrary, this process is very much less cruel than that of plunging the living lobster into boiling water. It is that atrocious style of cookery that ought to be condemned and stopped wherever it is practised. There is no reason in the world why it should ever be committed, for the lobster can be killed instantaneously and almost, if not quite, painlessly, with very little trouble. All that is necessary is to drive a skewer or any sharp instrument at the point indicated in the illustration herewith published. At that point of its anatomy is situated the vital ganglion which is described by Dr. Austin Flint in the brief statement herewith printed. The moment that ganglion is punctured the lobster dies. For that reason, every humane person will see that lobsters or crabs which are boiled in his kitchen shall be mercifully killed before they are boiled, instead of being cruelly and wickedly, and quite needlessly, boiled to death."

Dr. Flint's article, above alluded to, runs as follows:

"The only part of the nervous system of the lobster that may be capable of sensory impressions that are known as pain is in the supra-esophageal ganglion. This ganglion gives off the optic nerves, the motor nerves of the eyes, and nerves to the anterior antennæ. It is easy in a few seconds to break up this ganglion in a lobster or crab; and it is then certain that the animal has been rendered insensible to boiling water or the splitting and broiling in the preparation of the so-called 'broiled live lobster.'

"In the immature lobster, which is never used for food, each somite (segment) has a pair of nerve-ganglia, which are distinct until the animal arrives at full development; but in the adult lobster, the three anterior pairs are fused into a nervous mass of considerable size, that may be called a brain. This nerve-center is situated in front of the mouth and gullet, and it is called the supra-esophageal ganglion.

"In crabs there are two connected masses of nervous matter: The anterior mass, or ganglion, corresponds to the supra-esophageal ganglion of lobsters, and gives off nerves to the eyes and to the anterior parts; the thoracic ganglion, which is the larger, gives off nerves to other parts. It may be assumed that the supra-esophageal ganglion corresponds to the brain of animals higher in the scale.

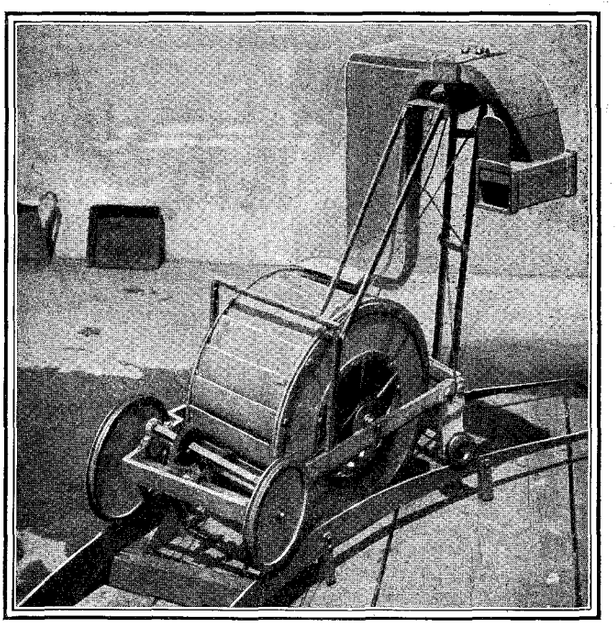
"It is not difficult to destroy instantly the brain of a lobster or crab and produce insensibility to pain. In a lobster, taking the eye-stems as a guide, a sharp-pointed kitchen knife or a sharp ice-pick may be thrust through the head at the point where two lines following the direction of the stems would meet. A lobster treated in this way becomes motionless, excepting insignificant reflex acts. Crabs may be killed in practically the same way. The eye-stems of crabs are nearly in a line with each other; and the brain may be destroyed by transfixing the head at about their point of junction. The succeeding reflex movements, however, are more violent and persistent than in the lobster. It is not difficult, therefore, to kill instantly lobsters or crabs before preparing them for food."

A NOVEL WATER-WHEEL.

UNDER this head an improved form of overshot wheel, invented by Kirchbach, a German mechanician, is described in *The Scientific American* (January 14) by Dr. Alfred Gradenwitz. He notes, to begin with, that altho the ordinary overshot wheel is a very simple device, having been designed long before the art of machine construction had reached any degree of perfection, its efficiency has been equaled only by a few complicated and expensive contrivances, such as Francis turbines, Pelton wheels, etc. He goes on to say:

"There are, however, three drawbacks in ordinary overshot wheels: First, the impact of the water, as it rushes in rapidly, can not be sustained and utilized adequately, the inflow tending to force the water accumulated in the wheel out of its buckets. (It should be borne in mind also that the water-jet strikes only the upper edge of the bucket, splashing above the wheel.) Second, the wheel is filled before beginning its revolution up to only a quarter of its entire capacity, as, at the level of the axle, the water necessarily falls out of the buckets. Third, the wheel during its revolution loses too early the weight of the water accumulated. Prof. Frank Kirchbach, of Munich, Germany, has tried to obviate these three objectionable features in his 'hydrovolve,' thus increasing the efficiency of water-wheels and opening new fields for the utilization of hydraulic power.

"The hydrovolve, as shown in the drawing, has two sets of buckets, spaced apart by a narrow channel and so arranged that the overflow of the inner set of buckets will pour down the channel,



THE HYDROLOCOMOTIVE ON ITS TRACK.
Courtesy of *The Scientific American* (New York).

filling the outer set of buckets. This arrangement results in half of the rim being loaded so as to impart to the wheel a high starting torque. After the wheel has once commenced its revolution, the amount of impact water can be so increased as to fill the buckets nearly up to the outer edge, when the surplus water instead of being lost always flows inward. The capacity is thus far greater

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

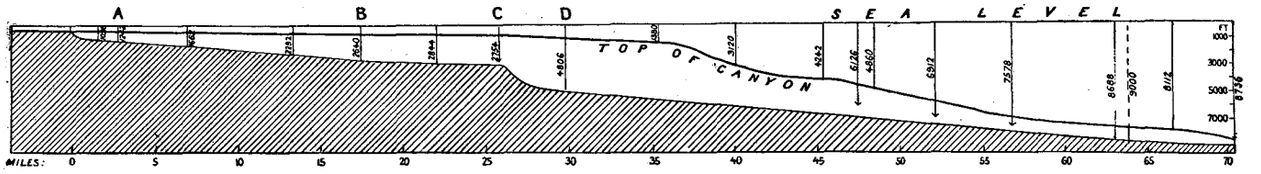


FIG. 1.—LONGITUDINAL SECTION OF SUBMARINE GREAT CAÑON OF THE HUDSON RIVER.

At points where depths end in arrows the soundings were not taken in center but on side of the valley. A, E, B, C, D, location of cross sections. E is situated four miles above B. Soundings given in feet. Abrupt steps of 400 and 500 feet respectively are found to occur in the gradient just above depths of 1662 and 2292 foot soundings.

Courtesy of *The American Journal of Science* (New Haven, Conn.).

than with overshot wheels, where the buckets should best be filled only to one-third of their capacity lest the water be lost too early.

"The operation of the hydrovolve is as follows: First, the live force of the water is projected against the curved inner surfaces of the buckets, the water being deviated downward, and the detrimental back impetus being avoided as in the Pelton wheel. The impact obviously decreases as the peripheral speed augments. The second action is due to the action of gravity, which produces an accelerated motion of the buckets and the passage of the water through the overflow channels. There is further a considerable reaction caused by the water leaving the inner bucket over the outer buckets. As the water on leaving the wheel must have given off the whole of its speed, issuing in a direction diametrically opposite to the inflow, all its capacity of work has been absorbed by the wheel. It should be mentioned in this connection that with ordinary water-wheels and turbines the foaming water that issues gives evidence of the amount of energy still contained in the outflowing water, while with the hydrovolve the lower water level in front of the wheel remains practically quiet.

"Small hydrovolves (50 centimeters in diameter and 30 centimeters in width) may be connected to the water-mains so as to serve for driving sewing-machines, ventilating-fans, and the like. In the design of the hydrovolve the well-known hydraulic formulæ have to be used. It is claimed that upward of 90 per cent. efficiency is derived from the theoretical force as calculated from the diameter of the wheel (H) and the amount of water per second (q), being equal to qH, while a further improvement of the efficiency is derived from the impulse due to the speed of the water which is allowed to act fully."

The inventor, to illustrate the efficiency of this form of water motor, has adapted it to a locomotive, as shown in the illustration. The wheel is supplied with water, through a siphon, from an elevated trough by the side of the track. It is scarcely to be supposed, however, that the device is intended to be more than a curious toy.

A GREAT SUBMARINE CAÑON NEAR NEW YORK.

THAT the mouth of the Hudson was once many miles beyond New York, and that its channel may be traced by soundings to the edge of the great continental "shelf" which roughly parallels our Atlantic coast and which is only the ancient coast line submerged by slow subsidence—these are facts known to every student of geology. But the state of the case, and especially the great depth of the gorge through which the river once made its way seaward, is brought out with unusual clearness in a recent article contributed by Dr. J. W. Spencer to *The American Journal of Science* (January). It is hard for New Yorkers to realize that the ocean waves over which one gazes from the Coney Island beach hide a great sinuous chasm into which Mount Washington might be cast, with room on top for quite a respectable Catskill peak. This, however, is the simple truth. This submarine valley, Dr. Spencer tells us, was discovered during the early work of the United States coast survey, but Prof. J. D. Dana of Yale was the first to recognize it as the old bed of the Hudson. Subsequent measurements and discussions by Lindenkohl, Upham, Dana, and the author established its great size and importance. Says Dr. Spencer:

"In 1885 Prof. A. Lindenkohl discovered the channel suddenly transformed into a cañon near the continental border, reaching to a depth of 2,400 feet below the surface of submerged plain, which is here about 400 feet beneath sea-level. But near the then known mouth there appeared a great bar. In 1897 I pointed out that the channel was traceable to great depths, which is now proved. A sounding was made near the supposed bar, which has proved to be only a measurement taken on the side of a deep cañon with a precipitous wall. Then four miles beyond this point, against another lateral bank, a further sounding reaches to 4,800 feet, revealing a cañon 3,800 feet in depth, where the continental shelf is not submerged more than 1,000 feet. High up on the sides the gorge here is less than two miles wide, but the incision of the outer cañon into the shelf has a breadth of four miles. At its head the cañon begins in an amphitheater, having a descent from 330 feet to 1,100 feet in the distance of about a mile. Two more steps of 400 and 500 feet respectively follow. Again, between 27 and 31 miles below its head, there is another great step of 2,000 feet to the depth of 4,800 feet mentioned. And the gradient below is probably by other great steps. This is just beyond the border of the submarine plain and shows the cañon with a depth of 3,800 feet. The cañon is double, a second or more sinuous gorge traverses the outer. A little farther on is a tributary heading in a cove. At 42 miles the cañon begins to widen into a valley, which at 48 miles has a precipitous wall of 2,000 feet in height. The valley opens into an embayment or wider valley which also receives that from the Connecticut, now discovered to a depth of about 6,000 feet for the first time, but without details to describe its form. In cutting through the continental bench, at 3,000–3,500 feet beneath sea-level, the floor of the cañon is between 6,000 and 7,000 feet below the surface of the ocean. The valley is continuous to a point 71 miles from the head of the gorge and where it is recognizable at a depth of about 9,000 feet.

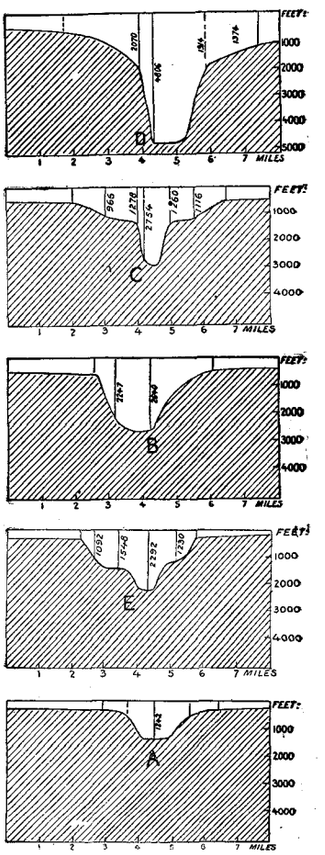


FIG. 2.—Cross sections located at A, E, B, C, D, in longitudinal sections. Their position on map corresponds to similar depths, in feet, there shown. E (at a point four miles above B) and C show the double character of the cañon.

Courtesy of *The American Journal of Science* (New Haven, Conn.).

That the "Hudsonian cañon" is merely the old river-bed, now submerged by continental sinking, Dr. Spencer thinks beyond dispute. Hypotheses that it was dug out by glaciers while still below water, that it marks the line of a "fault" or great split in the rocky bed of the ocean, or that it was excavated by a submarine current, he rejects, giving his reasons in each instance. He concludes:

"This is following out the lines of Dana, Lindenkohl, and other students of the submarine channel, in that they considered it a

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

drowned land valley. I have analyzed every other known possible cause of its origin. So great are the probabilities and so long have these been accepted unquestioned, that very strong proof would be required to modify this view.

"The period of the great elevation has been found to coincide with that of the early Pleistocene. Since then there has been a subsidence to somewhat below the present level, followed by a reelevation of 250 feet as seen in the shallow channels of the shelf. With other minor changes, the region is now sinking at the rate of two feet a century.

"This cañon feature at our door corroborates the great changes of level worked out most extensively by Hull of Britain, Nansen of Norway, and myself here and in the West Indies, following methods which the father of geography, Prof. J. P. Lesley, predicted in 1888 'must throw light on the whole subject of elevation and subsidence, as applicable to the entire area of the United States.'"

AN EARLY USE OF THE PROPELLER.

THAT the use of the screw-propeller as a substitute for sculls or paddles in the propulsion of boats had been known and experimented upon at least a third of a century prior to the time ordinarily assigned for its invention, has been brought out by the publication in the Ithaca *Daily News* (December 10, 1904) of a letter written by one Robert Kase, Jr., of Hoboken, N. J., and dated November 16, 1805, which has just come to light among some old papers now in the possession of a resident of Ithaca, who is a grandson of the writer. After describing some tests of sculls attached to the stern of a boat and driven by a steam-engine, which were unsuccessful on account of insufficient boiler-power, the writer of the letter states his faith in the superiority of a propeller in the following words:

"You may recollect the description I gave you when I first had the pleasure of seeing you at Hoboken. To the extremity of an axis, passing nearly in a horizontal position through the stern of the boat, is fixed a number of arms with wings like those of a windmill or smokejack.

"These arms are made capable of ready adjustment, so that the most advantageous obliquity of their angle may be attained after a few trials. The principle of an oblique stroke is the same here as in the scull—but the continuity of movement in the wings gives them great advantage over the alternation in the sculls, both in the loss of time and in the resistance of the fluid in the change of motion. . . . It is absolutely necessary to have at least two, revolving in opposite directions, to prevent the tendency to rotation which a single wheel gives to a boat. Since you were here I have made a fair experiment on the wheel compared with ours.

"Two men were placed at two cranks, by which a wheel in the stern of the boat was turned. With a stop-watch the time of passing over a given distance was precisely ascertained. After making a sufficient number of trials, the wheel was taken off and the same men furnished with oars.

"The result of repeated trials was a few seconds in favor of the wheel. It is unnecessary to observe that the wheel must have worked to much disadvantage."

OUR LACK OF HONORS IN SCIENCE.

ALTHO the prizes for scientific achievement bestowed yearly under the large bequest of Alfred Nobel, the Swedish inventor, have now been awarded for several years, and altho they may be given to citizens of any nation, none has yet been taken by an American. This, according to an editorial writer in *The Western Electrician* (Chicago), is due to the fact that comparatively little of the class of original work honored by these awards has been done in the United States. He goes on to say:

"The quantity of research work in this country is, it must be admitted, small when compared with that of European nations. For instance, England has been granted two of this year's prizes, that for physics to Lord Rayleigh, and the one in chemistry going to Sir William Ramsay. No one in the United States can quarrel with these names surely. Lord Rayleigh was senior wrangler at Cambridge in 1865, since when, by experimental and mathematical research, he has been a constant contributor to scientific progress. As one of our English contemporaries remarks, he is one of the greatest living authorities on acoustics, his 'Theory of Sound' [1877] being still a standard work. His best-known and perhaps most valuable discovery was the finding of argon in the atmosphere a decade ago. By a most refined chemical investigation, in the later stages of which he was associated with the other Nobel prize-winner, Sir William Ramsay, he demonstrated the existence of an inert gas, which was added to the list of elements under the name of argon. It is announced that Lord Rayleigh will present the value of the Nobel prize (about $39,000) to his alma mater. Sir William Ramsay has been the recipient of almost every medal and honor conferred by scientific bodies. Educated at Glasgow and Tübingen, he became successively principal of University College, Bristol, and professor of chemistry at University College, London. He followed up the discovery of argon first by the detection of helium in the mineral clevite, and then his skilful investigations, assisted by Dr. Travers, resulted in the detection of three new gases in our atmosphere—krypton, meon, and xenon—the experimental work leading to these results ranking with the most refined ever carried out. Recently Sir William and Mr. Soddy have demonstrated that the ultimate residue of the disintegration of radium is helium.

"This is the kind of work the world can well afford to honor. More of it is being done in this country, year by year, at the great universities and through the agency of such bodies as that most promising foundation, the Carnegie Institution. It will not be long, we confidently predict, before a greater proportion of the discoveries in pure science will be credited to the United States."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"THE discovery of a means of metamorphosing radishes into potatoes has been made in so solemn a place as the Academy of Sciences, Paris," says *The American Inventor*. "M. Molliard takes a very young radish, 'Pasteurizes' it in a certain way, and it grows up into a fine potatoe. More scientifically, the young radish is cultivated in a glass retort, after a process invented by Pasteur, in a concentrated solution of glucose. Starch then develops plentifully in the cells of the radish, which swells out, loses its pepperiness, and acquires practically the consistence, flavor, and especially the nutritive properties of the potato."

"To enlist rats in the construction of telephone systems may sound empirical to the electrical engineer, but we have it on the authority of *Sound Waves* that the familiar pest has been found a valuable assistant in this work," says *The Scientific American Supplement*. "To stimulate, however, it is necessary to introduce his traditional enemy the ferret. Then the process is simple. The subterranean tubes for the reception of the cables having been laid, a rat is let loose at the starting-point. Having run a little way, a trained ferret, with a string to his leg, is turned in after him. The tubes run into manholes at intervals, and the rat, furtively glancing back, sees the glaring eyes of his arch-foe rapidly approaching. By the end of the section of tube the rat is either overtaken or falls into the manhole, and then another rat is requisitioned to run the next block. At the end of each section the string is removed from the ferret's leg, and a small rope, which is then attached to the other end of the string, is hauled through."

SCIENTIFIC men are somewhat nonplussed by the recent investigations of Dr. Körösy, a Hungarian physiologist, which point unmistakably to the intellectual superiority of girls, even as regards proficiency in arithmetic, a subject usually regarded as the special prerogative of boys. Says a writer in *The Lancet* (London): "The vulnerable features of these statistics, if, indeed, inferences drawn from the intellectual capacity of the girl can be applied to that of the grown woman, is that they refer to a period of life which both in boys and girls is subject to disturbances, sexual and otherwise. These disturbances are so fundamentally bound up with the general development of the organism, intellectual and organic, that it behooves us to be particularly careful in making any sort of a comparison between the two sexes. The unexplained factors which apparently conduce to a form of intellectual precocity in girls, taken in conjunction with the biological tendency for the establishment of an inverse relationship between the rate of organic development and the duration of a physiologically useful life, may offer some explanation of the fact that nearly the whole work of human progress can be traced to the maturer activities of the male and not of the female intellect."

AN interesting theory of the mechanism by which the direction of incident light is perceived by plants has been put forward by G. Haberlandt, a German botanist. Says *Nature* (December 8): "He believes that the epidermic cells are, so to speak, the eyes of the plant. Thus, according to his view, when light strikes a leaf at right angles to the surface it results, from the plano-convex form of the epidermic cells, that the inner wall of each cell is illuminated more brightly in the center than at the periphery. This makes it possible for the leaf to orientate itself in regard to light. Thus, suppose the plant to be moved so that the light now strikes the leaf obliquely, the bright patches of light on the inner cell-walls will no longer be central. This change may be believed to constitute a stimulus calling forth a curvature of the leaf stalk by which the leaf is brought again to its normal position at right angles to the incident light. Thus the leaf moves when the bright patch is not central, and comes to rest when each of its epidermic cells is centrally illuminated."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

SIR OLIVER LODGE ON PRAYER AND MIRACLES.

SIR OLIVER LODGE, the eminent British scientist whose utterances on various topics of religious belief and dogma have of late attracted wide attention, contributes to *The Contemporary Review* (December) a discussion of miracles and the efficacy of prayer. The spirit of criticism in which he approaches these subjects is constructive rather than destructive. His general attitude is indicated by the following sentence: "Most men are aware that it is a sign of unbalanced judgment to conclude, on the strength of a few momentous discoveries, that the whole structure of religious belief, built up through the ages by the developing human race from fundamental emotions and instincts and experiences, is unsubstantial and insecure." About a quarter of a century ago, he reminds us, a few of the "less considerate" men of science instituted "a kind of jubilant rat-hunt under the venerable theological edifice." Altho the exploration had unpleasant features, "its results have been purifying and healthful, and the permanent substratum of fact will in due time be cleared of the decaying refuse of centuries."

SIR OLIVER LODGE,
The eminent British scientist, whose utterances on religious topics have attracted wide attention.

The present significant attitude of such liberal scientists as Sir Oliver is defined in the following paragraph:

"Assertions are made concerning material facts in the name of religion; these science is bound to criticize. Testimony is borne to inner personal experience; on that physical science does well to be silent. Nevertheless many of us are impressed with the conviction that everything in the universe may become intelligible if we go the right way to work; and so we are coming to recognize, on the one hand, that every system of truth must be intimately connected with every other, and that this connection will constitute a trustworthy support as soon as it is revealed by the progress of knowledge; and on the other hand, that the extensive foundation of truth now being laid by scientific workers will ultimately support a gorgeous building of esthetic feeling and religious faith."

Turning to the connected subjects, the possibility of the miraculous and the efficacy of prayer, Sir Oliver reduces the question to two main issues which he states as follows:

1. Are we to believe in irrefragable law?
2. Are we to believe in spiritual guidance?

He goes on to say:

"So far as I conceive my present mission, it is to urge that the two beliefs are not inconsistent with each other, and that we may and should contemplate and gradually feel our way toward accepting both. (1) We must realize that the Whole is a single undeviating law-saturated cosmos; (2) but we must also realize that the Whole consists not of matter and motion alone, nor yet of spirit and will alone, but of both and all; and we must even yet further, and enormously, enlarge our conception of what the Whole contains.

"Scientific men have preached the first of these desiderata, but have been liable to take a narrow view regarding the second. Keenly alive to law, and knowledge, and material fact, they have been occasionally blind to art, to emotion, to poetry, and to the higher mental and spiritual environment which inspires and glorifies the realm of knowledge.

"The temptation of religious men has also lain in the direction of too narrow an exclusiveness, for they have been so occupied with their own conceptions of the fulness of things that they have failed to grasp what is meant by the first of the above requirements; they have allowed the emotional content to overpower the intellectual, and have too often ignored, disliked, and practically rejected an integral portion of the scheme—appearing to desire, what no one can really wish for, a world of uncertainty and caprice, where effects can be produced without adequate cause, and where the connection of antecedent and consequent can be arbitrarily dislocated. . . . . .

"But to those who are able to combine the acceptance of both the above faiths, prayer is part of the orderly cosmos, and may be an efficient portion of the guiding and controlling will; somewhat as the desire of the inhabitants of a town for a civic improvement may be a part of the agency which ultimately brings it about, no matter whether the city be representatively or autocratically governed.

"The two beliefs can not be logically and effectively combined by those who think of themselves as something detached from and outside the cosmos, operating on it externally and seeking to modify its manifestations by vain petitions addressed to a system of ordered force. To such persons the above propositions must seem contradictory or mutually exclusive. But if we can grasp the idea that we ourselves are an intimate part of the whole scheme, that our wishes and desires are a part of the controlling and guiding will—then our mental action can not but be efficient, if we exercise it in accordance with the highest and truest laws of our being. . . . .

"Miracles lie all around us: only they are not miraculous. Special providences envelop us: only they are not special. Prayer is a means of communication as natural and as simple as is speech.

"Realize that you are part of a great, orderly, and mutually helpful cosmos, that you are not stranded or isolated in a foreign universe, but that you are part of it and closely akin to it; and your sense of sympathy will be enlarged, your power of free communication will be opened, and the heartfelt aspiration and communion and petition that we call prayer will come as easily and as naturally as converse with those human friends and relations whose visible bodily presence gladdens and enriches your present life."

Sir Oliver concludes his paper with the following paragraphs, which briefly summarize his views:

"The atmosphere of religion should be recognized as enveloping and permeating everything; it should not be specially or exclusively sought as an emanation from signs and wonders. Strange and ultranormal things may happen, and are well worthy of study, but they are not to be regarded as especially holy. Some of them may represent either extension or survival of human faculty, while others may be an inevitable endowment or attribute of a sufficiently lofty character; but none of them can be accepted without investigation. Testimony concerning such things is to be treated in a skeptical and yet open-minded spirit; the results of theory and experiment are to be utilized, as in any other branch of natural knowledge; and indiscriminate dogmatic rejection is as inappropriate as wholesale uncritical acceptance.

"The bearing on the hopes and fears of humanity of such unusual facts as can be verified may be considerable, but they bear no exceptional witness to guidance and control. Guidance and control, if admitted at all, must be regarded as constant and

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

continuous; and it is just this uniform character that makes them so difficult to recognize. It is always difficult to perceive or apprehend anything which is perfectly regular and continuous. Those fish, for instance, which are submerged in ocean depths, beyond the reach of waves and tides, are probably utterly unconscious of the existence of water; and, however intelligent, they can have but little reason to believe in that medium, notwithstanding that their whole being, life, and motion, is dependent upon it from instant to instant. The motion of the earth, again, furious rush tho it is—fifty times faster than a cannon-ball—is quite inappreciable to our senses; it has to be inferred from celestial observations, and it was strenuously disbelieved by the agnostics of an earlier day.

"Uniformity is always difficult to grasp; our senses are not made for it, and yet it is characteristic of everything that is most efficient; jerks and jolts are easy to appreciate, but they do not conduce to progress. Steady motion is what conveys us on our way, collisions are but a retarding influence. The seeker after miracle, in the exceptional and narrow or exclusive sense, is pining for a catastrophe; the investigator of miracle, in the continuous and broad or comprehensive sense, has the universe for a laboratory."

"SAINT JOAN OF ARC."

THIS year Joan of Arc passed the second stage of her canonization (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, February 6, 1904) at the hands of the church by whose inquisition she was condemned as heretical nearly five centuries ago. Within the last few weeks a Paris professor, who in his lecture-room attacked her character, was removed by the Government, under pressure of popular indignation. Still more recently a socialist leader in the French chamber of deputies was compelled to fight a duel for the same offense. But even more interesting than these popular and patriotic tributes to the Maid of Domremy is one which comes from the pen of a distinguished American. In *Harper's Magazine* (December) Mark Twain resurrects for us this wonderful peasant maid as "a very good, very brave, very strong, very simple, very sweet girl, and a great genius unaccounted for, apparently, by any rationalistic explanation of her efflorescence in an unsympathetic time and a sodden environment." For the facts of her life Mark Twain draws upon the sworn testimony so minutely set down in the official record of the "Trials and Rehabilitation." This testimony, he says, gives us "a vivid picture of a career and personality of so extraordinary a character that we are helped to accept them as actualities by the very fact that both are beyond the inventive reach of fiction." Here is Mark Twain's portrayal of Joan at the age of sixteen:

"She lived in a dull little village on the frontiers of civilization; she had been nowhere and had seen nothing; she knew none but simple shepherd folk; she had never seen a person of note; she hardly knew what a soldier looked like; she had never ridden a horse, nor had a warlike weapon in her hand; she could neither read nor write; she could spin and sew; she knew her catechism and her prayers and the fabulous histories of the saints, and this was all her learning. . . . . .

"She went to the veteran commandant of Vancouleurs and demanded an escort of soldiers, saying she must march to the help of the King of France, since she was commissioned of God to win back his lost kingdom for him and set the crown upon his head. The commandant said, 'What, you? you are only a child.' And he advised that she be taken back to her village and have her ears boxed. But she said she must obey God, and would come again, and again, and yet again, and finally she would get the soldiers. She said truly. In time he yielded, after months of delay and refusal, and gave her the soldiers; and took off his sword and gave her that, and said, 'Go—and let come what may.' She made her long and perilous journey through the enemy's country, and spoke with the King, and convinced him. Then she was summoned before the University of Poitiers to prove that she *was* commissioned of God and not of Satan, and daily during three weeks she sat before that learned congress unafraid, and capably answered their deep questions out of her ignorant but able head and her simple and honest heart; and again she won her case, and with it the wondering admiration of all that august company."

At the age of seventeen she was made commander-in-chief of the first army she had ever seen. The story of the marvelous military career, lasting only thirteen months, upon which she now embarked—"the briefest epoch-making military career known to history"—is too familiar to need repetition. Then comes the sad brief remnant of her life, spent behind prison bars, and terminating at the stake. But it is here, during her captivity and trial, that her astoundingly heroic qualities are most clearly revealed. Of this period Mark Twain writes:

"She was now shut up in the dungeons of the Castle of Rouen and kept in an iron cage, with her hands and feet and neck chained to a pillar; and from that time forth during all the months of her imprisonment, till the end, several rough English soldiers stood guard over her night and day—and not outside her room, but in it. It was a dreary and hideous captivity, but it did not conquer her: nothing could break that invincible spirit. From first to last she was a prisoner a year; and she spent the last three months of it on trial for her life before a formidable array of ecclesiastical judges, and disputing the ground with them foot by foot and inch by inch with brilliant generalship and dauntless pluck. The spectacle of that solitary girl, forlorn and friendless, without advocate or adviser, and without the help and guidance of any copy of the charges brought against her or rescript of the complex and voluminous daily proceedings of the court to modify the crushing strain upon her astonishing memory, fighting that long battle serene and undismayed against these colossal odds, stands alone in its pathos and its sublimity; it has nowhere its mate, either in the annals of fact or in the inventions of fiction."

The personality which made possible so astonishing a career, says Mark Twain, "is one to be reverently studied, loved, and marveled at, but not to be wholly understood and accounted for by even the most searching analysis." He continues:

"She is the wonder of the ages. And when we consider her origin, her early circumstances, her sex, and that she did all the things upon which her renown rests while she was still a young girl, we recognize that while our race continues she will be also the *riddle* of the ages. . . . . .

"We can understand how she could be born with military genius, with leonine courage, with incomparable fortitude, with a mind which was in several particulars a prodigy—a mind which included among its specialties the lawyer's gift of detecting traps laid by the adversary in cunning and treacherous arrangements of seemingly innocent words, the orator's gift of eloquence, the advocate's gift of presenting a case in clear and compact form, the judge's gift of sorting and weighing evidence, and finally, something recognizable as more than a mere trace of the statesman's gift of understanding a political situation and how to make profitable use of such opportunities as it offers; we can comprehend how she could be born with these great qualities, but we can not comprehend how they became immediately usable and effective without the developing forces of a sympathetic atmosphere and the training which comes of teaching, study, practise—years of practise—and the crowning and perfecting help of a thousand mistakes. . . . Out of a cattle-pasturing peasant village lost in the remotenesses of an unvisited wilderness and atrophied with ages of stupefaction and ignorance we can not see a Joan of Arc issue equipped to the last detail for her amazing career and hope to be able to explain the riddle of it, labor at it as we may.

"It is beyond us. All the rules fail in this girl's case. In the world's history she stands alone—quite alone."

Her history has still another feature, he adds, which sets her apart and leaves her without fellow or competitor:

"There have been many uninspired prophets, but she was the only one who ever ventured the daring detail of naming, along with a foretold event, the event's precise nature, the special time-limit within which it would occur, and the place—*and scored fulfilment.* At Vaucouleurs she said she must go to the King and be made his general, and break the English power, and crown her sovereign—at 'Reims.' It all happened. It was all to happen 'next year'—and it did. She foretold her first wound and its character and date a month in advance, and the prophecy was recorded in a pub-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

lic record-book three weeks in advance. She repeated it the morning of the date named, and it was fulfilled before night. At Tours she foretold the limit of her military career—saying it would end in one year from the time of its utterance—and she was right. She foretold her martyrdom—using *that word*, and naming a time three months away—and again she was right. At a time when France seemed hopelessly and permanently in the hands of the English she twice asserted in her prison before her judges that within seven years the English would meet with a mightier disaster than had been the fall of Orleans: it happened within five—the fall of Paris. Other prophecies of hers came true, both as to the event named and the time-limit prescribed."

Taking into account, concludes Mark Twain, her origin, youth, sex, illiteracy, early environment, and the obstructing conditions under which she exploited her high gifts, Joan of Arc "is easily and by far the most extraordinary person the human race has ever produced."

RELIGION, EAST AND WEST.

"IT is a striking fact that in the Western hemisphere, where the prevalent form of religion is Christianity, one is more likely to receive the impression of a waning interest in religion and a fading sense of God than in the Eastern hemisphere, where, through an immemorial past, has occurred the rise and spread of religions that control the major part of the race; where, in the present, religion still is the chief business of life." So writes Dr. Charles Cuthbert Hall, president of the Union Theological Seminary, in an address delivered at Columbia University, New York, and recently published in pamphlet form. Dr. Hall has traveled extensively in the East, delivering in various cities of India the Barrows lectures. He expands this view of the relative prominence of religion in the East and in the West with the following interesting statements:

"It is yet more striking that the impression of the decline of the popular sense of God deepens, in the Western hemisphere, within the areas of Protestantism. The Church of Rome in Europe and in America interests and holds the people now as of old. She supplies to the popular heart a certain sense of divine majesty that provokes the impulse of worship. She creates an atmosphere in which the affairs of religion appear to be enthroned above the commercial and domestic interests of men. Disregarding for the moment all matters of doctrine, an impartial mind must grant that where Rome speaks, be it in London or Cologne, in Milan or Venice, in New York or in a factory town or a prairie hamlet, she speaks to the people, and they answer, flocking to her altars, worshiping at her uplifting of the symbol of the body of God.

"This is not the prevailing modern experience within the area of Protestantism. One can understand how the lack of it and the longing for it have led certain within the nominal boundaries of Protestantism to assimilate Roman practise, as in the Oxford movement and the Anglo-Catholic revival of to-day. But, excluding exceptional cases to be found in all the greater Protestant sects, the average results of religious efforts have not in recent times been commensurate with our belief that religion is the chief end of man. . . . . .

"In the East one finds lands where religion is more than food, more than raiment, even existence itself—the life of the people. The history of the East is the history of its religions. . . . By contrast with the atmosphere of religion that pervades the East, the expressions of the religious instinct in the areas of Western Protestantism seem sporadic and occasional. Eliminating for the moment the relative values of things believed in the East, and considering only the psychological significance of Oriental religious practise, the scenes that meet the open-minded observer in India, for example, fill one with the conviction that to worship is for man as normal as to breathe, and that modern Protestantism in Europe and America is not equal with the East in satisfying the popular instinct in relation to God."

But Protestant Christianity in the East is not open to the same criticism as in the West. Says Dr. Hall:

"I have observed closely the worship of Protestant Christians among the Singhalese of Colombo, the Tamils of Madura, the Bengalis of the North, the Bhils of Rajputana, the Japanese of Sendai. Everywhere have I found a sense of divine majesty pervading those assemblies that suggested the church of the first days; an apostolic atmosphere that showed that time has not wasted the essence of revelation, nor exhausted its power to enthrall and to permeate the soul.

"All of this popular response to the religious motive in the Orient is very different, I had almost said, terribly different, from what one finds in Christian lands of the West. The East is on fire with the passion of religion. The West is cool and non-committal; her altars do not glow. The gods and the forces of the unseen control the East, creating that aspect of sublime indifference to things which, to the keen, calculating materialism of Europeans, to whom things rather than ideas are real, is first inscrutable, then contemptible."

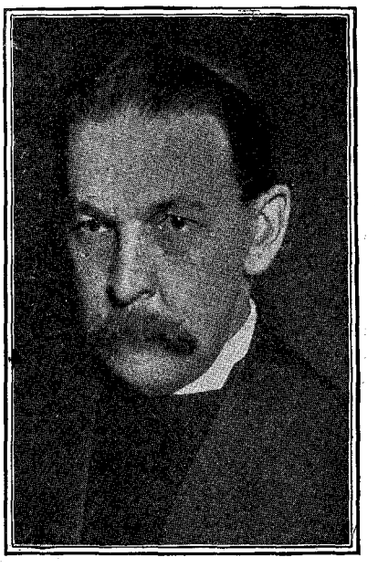


Photo. by H. E. Lawson, New York
REV. CHARLES CUTHBERT HALL,
Who finds in the Orient a more vital interest in religion and a more vivid sense of God than in the Occident.

The accent in modern Protestantism, says Dr. Hall, "is too much on people, too little on the mystery of God in Christ." He is nevertheless optimistic, and states the grounds of his hope in the following words:

"I believe in the human need of God, and the psychological necessity of worship as a part of life. The East would have taught me this if the West already had not done so. The souls of men must speak to God, for they are of Him. 'If these should hold their peace, the stones would immediately cry out.' I believe that great multitudes of the population, to whom sacerdotalism makes no appeal, are wearying for a revival of Protestant worship that shall give opportunity for expression to the pent-up reverence and longing in the souls of men. I believe that this revival of Protestant worship in its glorious simplicity is inseparable from a revival of preaching in the apostolic sense of the declaration of the truth of God, and that wheresoever that type of preaching exists in purity and power, there is to be found popular evidence of its normal relation to the religious sense of man. Finally, I believe that the critical movement, in a manner so marvelous and so contrary to general expectation as to suggest a divine overruling, has prepared the way for a type of preaching that shall be first of all religious, as occupied with the content of revelation, and because so transcendently religious, vitally ethical, and practical."

MODERN ORTHODOX VIEW OF "VERBAL INSPIRATION."

THAT the traditional "verbal inspiration" theory has to a large degree lost its hold even on orthodox theologians is one of the plain lessons of recent theological literature. In Germany there is but a single university professor in the Protestant theological faculties for whom it is even claimed that he still adheres to the old view, and that is Professor Nösgen, of Rostock. In recent German theological literature there is but a single work, the "Theopneustie," of Koellner, which defends this traditional position on scientific grounds. Just in what way modern orthodox thought in Germany has modified the "verbal inspiration" theory and what it offers in place thereof, may be gathered from a lengthy discussion of the subject which Pastor Andersen, of Flensburg, contributes to the *Reformation*. We give the following condensation of his statements:

The doctrine of verbal inspiration is not an integral part of the

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

faith of the Evangelical Church, but is a well-meant, tho at bottom unbiblical, invention of the theologians.

This doctrine to a certain extent is originally derived in part from the Judaism of the Talmud and in part from hellenistic and heathen ideas, which have found their way into Christian theology through Philo.

The idea was first introduced into Lutheran theology by Corpzow, of Leipsic, as the older theologians, notably Quenstedt and Johann Gerhard, and especially Luther himself, know nothing about it.

The rise of this doctrine resulted from the temptation which the older Protestant theologians could not withstand, namely, to oppose to the Roman Catholic polemics, which could appeal to the comfortable authority of the church, an equally easy and massive authority as a final place of refuge in theological discussions.

Its further spread was particularly favored by the Reformed Church, which regarded the Scriptures as a collection of "proof passages" (*dicta probantia*), or a Christian legal codex, in which even the difference between the Old and the New Testament was disregarded.

From these sources this theory gradually found its way into the Protestant churches, but has in this process been given a mechanical, legal, and purely external character.

The doctrine of verbal inspiration is shown to be false by two undeniable facts: namely, in the first place, that we possess the Biblical text in a form that has tens of thousands of variants; and, secondly, that the sense of certain statements of the Scripture is often so hidden as to admit five, ten, and even twenty different explanations.

To say that notwithstanding all these variants and mistakes the Scriptures do not cease to be the verbally inspired and errorless Word of God, is accordingly neither honest nor logical. For the faith of the Christian congregations the doctrine of verbal inspiration is practically of no importance, unless as a corollary it is held that the translations of the Bible are also inerrant. To return to this doctrine is a return to the letter theology of the Jewish Scribes and to give our congregations stones instead of bread. Again, it is not through this view that souls are led to a certainty of their faith, but to a carnal security only that is without foundation. Such a conception of the Scriptures as an authority necessarily leads to a purely mechanical conception of these books, and is substantially Roman Catholic in character and spirit.

Editorially, the *Reformation*, which is now the organ of the famous ex-Court Preacher Stöcker, declares that these views "are exceedingly clear," and other conservative journals, such as the Leipsic *Kirchenzeitung*, the Berlin *Kirchenzeitung*, and even the ultra-dogmatic *Alte Glaube* indorse these positions. They are fairly representative of the teachings of the orthodox state churches, the old view being held only by the small "Free Churches."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

"THE POPE THAT IS TO BE."

UNDER this caption Mr. Philip Sidney, F.R.Hist.S., discusses certain imaginary reforms which, he assumes, will be brought about in the Roman Catholic Church by the selection of "an energetic English-speaking Pope, who will endeavor to wrest the government of his church from the thraldom of an Italian Jesuitical clique." In the whole history of the papacy, but one Englishman has ever sat on Peter's chair; and other nationalities have been almost as markedly passed over in favor of Italians. If this condition of affairs endures, says Mr. Sidney, the Catholicism of the church must suffer. Therefore the day must come, he claims, when such a pope as he describes will have to be elected, "if the Roman Church is to be saved from sinking into the depths of degradation and disruption." Such a pope, he says, would have "a tremendous and most difficult, but most noble task to perform." We read further (*The Westminster Review*, January):

"He would have to put into execution the long-delayed reforms of over a thousand years. He would have to clear the Vatican of its evil counselors and their malign influences. He would have to inspire confidence in a world which for centuries has had the strongest reasons to distrust papal diplomacy. He would have to clear monasteries and churches of spurious relics. He would have to abolish the 'final vows' taken by monks and nuns. He would have to prevent poor people from being imposed upon by extortionate demands for the payment of sums of money to deliver souls out of the flames of purgatory. He would have to curb the restless ambition and despotism of the Jesuits, and to check the sloth of some of the monastic orders. He would have to regulate the donation of indulgences. He would have to put a stop to the frightful cruelties practised on dumb animals by his coreligionists in Italy and Spain.

"Such a pope would have to reverse the policy of his Italian predecessors. He would have to bury the bull of Pio Nono proclaiming himself infallible. He would have to recognize, once and for all, the just rights of a united Italy. He would have to surrender the last fragment of his temporal power. He would have to make a huge bonfire of the forged decretals and the contradictory bulls. . . . . .

"The Inquisition would be abolished, and the *Index Expurgatorius* no longer published. This latter list, in fact, has for some considerable time past degenerated into a mere farce, since it has become almost impossible for its editors to find room for all the heretical works they would like to denounce, and the gross absurdity of the situation was realized at the accession of Pope Leo XIII., when one of the Pontiff's first acts was to remove from the Index one of his own works, which had long ago been judged and condemned as heretical! Putting books on the Index, moreover, does not in these freer days stop their being read, and in some cases serving as an advertisement even aid their circulation."

Mr. Sidney summarizes in the following concise list the most urgent of the reforms which he believes some future pope will have to institute:

"(1) The restoration of the cup to the laity, at holy communion.

"(2) Permission to married convert clergymen to take holy orders, on joining the Roman Church.

"(3) The resignation of a pope on reaching the age of seventy.

"(4) The surrender of all claims to the temporal power.

"(5) The appointment, in every country, of a commission to examine into the authenticity of the relics preserved for the adoration of the faithful.

"(6) Raising the age limit of confirmation for children, and thereby preventing their approaching the altar for communion, and entering the confessional too soon.

"(7) Restriction of the powers and numbers of the Society of Jesus.

"(8) The publication of an annual balance-sheet, minutely showing the distribution of the funds collected under the name of "Peter's Pence."

"(9) The abolition of the taking of 'final vows' by monks and nuns. By this I mean vows binding men and women, young or old, to conventual seclusion for the whole of their lives."

Mr. Sidney detects already signs of a coming storm within the Roman Catholic communion. "Americanism" and "Liberal Catholicism," he points out, are movements gradually growing in intellectual force and vivacity. Although from time to time denounced and retarded, they revive and continue to flourish. He concludes:

"Until a pope, such as we have now described, shall sit in Peter's chair, all schemes so constantly discussed concerning the so-called reunion of Christendom, and reunion with Rome, can never assume any practical form. . . . In the sixteenth century Rome fell from her proud position, simply because she refused to grant reasonable concessions to the reformers, and unless some great liberal pope be elected in this century, or early in the next, her further fall will be by then far more disastrous than it was in Luther's day. It will not be a further decline, but a complete collapse."

"CHRISTIANITY is now the prevailing religion of the world," says *The Church Economist*, which continues: "Its adherents, according to Dr. Roberts, amount to 477,080,158. The next religious faith in point of numbers is Confucianism with 256,000,000 adherents. Hinduism is third with 190,000,000 and Mohammedanism fourth with 176,834,372. Buddhism is given 147,900,000. The various smaller heathen faiths count up only 118,129,470. This is on the basis of a population of the globe of 1,430,000,000. In other words, the adherents of Christianity comprise just about one-third of the world's population."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

FOREIGN COMMENT.

TOLSTOY ON THE NEED OF RUSSIA.

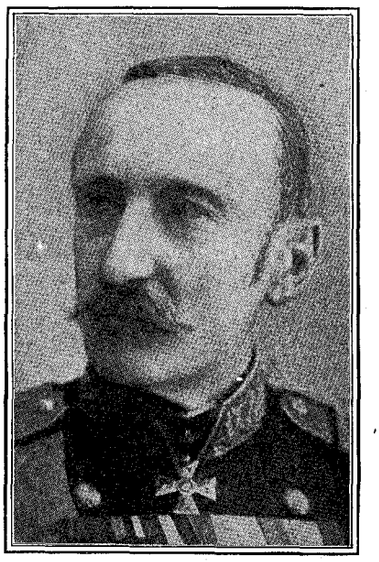
"GOOD Hamlet, cast thy nighted color off and let thine eye look like a friend on Denmark!" might almost, with a change of the geographical expression, be taken as the text of the letter written by Count Tolstoy to the Czar and recently published by the London *Times*. At any rate the *Pester Lloyd* (Budapest) tells us that Nicholas II. is "the Hamlet of Russia." Certainly, were a comparison instituted between the comments upon Nicholas II. appearing in European organs and the comments upon the character of Hamlet which great Shakespearian scholars have left us, the resultant analogies seem striking enough. "Nicholas II.," declares the London *Outlook*, "whose mind, as has been said, is a mirror reflecting in turn the face of everybody who approaches him, has shown the fatal irresoluteness of a nature which, hanging between two courses, is almost certain to incline in the first case to the better, and to decide upon second thoughts for the worse." "Hamlet's intellectual subtlety," avers Dowden, "sees every side of every question, thinks too precisely on the event, considers all things too curiously, studies anew every conviction." "While he can appreciate effects," says *The Quarterly Review* (London) of Nicholas II., "his faculty of discerning their relations to causes is almost atrophied. He is ever struggling with phantoms, conversing with saints, fighting with windmills, or consulting the spirits of the dead." "His thoughts and the images of his fancy," says Coleridge of Hamlet, "are far more vivid than his actual perceptions; and his very perceptions, instantly passing through the medium of his contemplations, acquire, as they pass, a form and color not naturally their own. . . . He vacillates from sensibility and procrastinates from thought and loses the power of action." "He is not a genius," remarks the London *Spectator* of Nicholas II., "has been imperfectly trained and lacks, as you may see in every line of his manifesto, the terrible—we had almost written the appalling—decisiveness which since the days of Ivan the Terrible has been the distinguishing characteristic of his predecessors. He is swayed day by day by different advisers." "The impossible is asked of him—not the impossible in itself, but the impossible to him," writes Goethe of Hamlet. "How he winds, turns, agonizes, advances, and recoils, ever reminded, ever reminding himself."

Nay, if we are to adopt the theory of the London *Times*, the dejection of the autocrat would seem inspired by the reflection of the melancholy Dane:

> The time is out of joint: O cursed spite,
> That ever I was born to set it right!

for the great British newspaper, among its innumerable analyses of the state of mind of the hesitating Nicholas, has printed this:

"The dead weight of tradition and the malign influence of the official classes seem to have paralyzed the hand which he longs to stretch down to his people. Between him and them there is a great gulf fixed. Upon his efforts to reach them across it his future and theirs must largely depend. Pity and sympathy, as well as admiration, will fill all generous minds, as they watch the lonely figure of the youthful sovereign striving, in the awful isolation of boundless power, to learn and to do his duty by his people. The father of history, in a justly celebrated passage, represents one of the soldiers of an Oriental potentate as declaring, in an hour of crisis to him and to his race, that the worst of all sufferings is to know well what should be done without power to do it. But to our minds there is a fate yet more terrible than this. It is to be clothed with limitless command over tens of millions of men and to shudder in conscious ignorance of how that dread trust should be employed."



VICE-ADMIRAL DUBASSOFF.

He represents Russia in the inquiry into the Hull disaster and has denied a *Figaro* interview which made him say peace was desired by St. Petersburg.

Such is the intellectual complexion of the potentate whom the voice of Tolstoy implores to blend the stern determination of Cato with the iron will of Bismarck by acting without delay upon the following information and advice:

"Autocracy is an outgrown form of government which may answer to the demands of a people somewhere in Central Africa, apart from the whole world, but not the demands of the Russian people, which is growing ever more enlightened by the enlightenment common to the whole world; and therefore it is possible to maintain this form of government and the orthodoxy connected with it—as, indeed, is now being done—only by every kind of violence, special control, arbitrary exilements, executions, religious persecutions, prohibitions of books and papers, distortion of education, and, in general, every kind of bad and cruel deeds.

"Such have hitherto been the actions of your reign, beginning with the answer to the Tver deputation, which called forth the general indignation of all the Russian public, when you called the most legitimate desires of the people 'senseless dreamings,' and continuing in all your measures concerning Finland, Chinese appropriations, your project of The Hague Conference accompanied by the increase of the army, your weakening of self-government and strengthening of administrative despotism, your support of persecution for faith, your consent to the institution of the spirit monopoly—*i.e.*, governmental trading in that poison which is ruining the people—and, lastly, your insistence in maintaining corporal punishment notwithstanding all the petitions which are being addressed to you for the abolition of this senseless and utterly useless measure which disgraces the Russian people. All these are deeds which you could not have committed had you not, according to the advice of your light-minded helpers, put before yourself the impossible aim not only of arresting the life of the people, but of reverting it to its former and outlived condition.

"By measures of coercion one can oppress a people, but not rule them. The only means in our time to rule the people indeed is

RUN OUT.

THE RUSS—"Come on, Ivanovichski—'taint much of a show town anyway."
—*World* (Toronto).

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

placing oneself at the head of the movement of the people from evil to good, from darkness to light, to lead them to the attainment of the objects nearest to this end. In order to be able to do this it is first of all necessary to give the people the possibility of expressing their desires and wants, then lending ear to these desires and wants, to fulfil those of them which will answer the demands not of one class or category, but of the majority, the mass of the working people."

This was written many months ago, although only recently made public. There is much more to the same purpose, but this will serve as a summing up:

"The first thing which now lies before the Government is the abolition of that oppression which prevents the people from expressing their desires and needs. One can not do good to a man whose mouth has been gagged in order not to hear what he desires for his welfare. Only after having ascertained the desires and needs of your people, or of the majority of them, is it possible to rule the people and to do them good.

"Dear brother, you have but one life in this world, and you can spend it painfully in futile efforts to arrest the God-ordained progress of mankind from evil to good, from darkness to light, or you may, entering into the needs and desires of the people and devoting your life to their satisfaction, peacefully and joyously pass it in the service of God and men."

KUROPATKIN'S ARMY AND THE COMMAND OF THE SEA.

KUROPATKIN, his autocratic lord, and the whole grand ducal circle are exposed to view, through a haze of European press comment, in the thunderstruck and astonished state of those fallen angels who, lying with Satan on the burning lake, began finally to debate whether another battle should be hazarded for the recovery of heaven. In the one case, as in the other, the sentence of the strongest and the fiercest spirits is all for open war, while the subtle minority would confuse the foe with meditated guile. The babble of these last will make no music in the Romanoff ear, predict various London dailies. The Paris press, too, sees Russia's wearied virtue on the perilous edge of battle. Kuropatkin, with his 400,000 effectives—this total is that given by the Paris *Figaro*—must stake all upon one final effort. St. Petersburg is not unmindful of the risks, say our French authorities. Without the command of the sea, now resting with Japan, it is impossible to do more than remind the foe that Russia can still fight. As the Paris *Temps*, which foretells another campaign, explains:

"The catastrophe of the first of January shapes wholly anew the strategical situation and posits afresh all the great problems of the distribution and of the employment of the forces which the long resistance of the fortress left, up till recently, precisely as they were on the first day of the war. We shall see the Japanese solve those problems, as far as they are concerned, with the speed and the regard to realities which are peculiar to them. Thanks to the railway they have organized between Dalny and Liao-Yang, they will transport their siege army to the Sha-ho to convert it as quickly as possible into an army of operations. They will organize bases, they will rest simultaneously upon this railway, upon the Niao-ho and upon China as well as upon the secondary line of communication hitherto established by them between Feng-wang-cheng and the Yalu. The Russians, on their side, will prepare to continue the war. There can be no doubt that they see in their army on the Sha-ho the means of a possible revenge, and that they are preparing to put it to the test as soon as the season permits.

"The general idea that will then dominate the operations of one side as well as of the other now asserts itself very clearly. It is the very idea that inspired the campaign of 1904, but modified and adjusted in view of the decisive event which marked the first day of the campaign of 1905. Every effort of the Japanese had been directed to the capture of Port Arthur. Their sole object henceforth will be to retain it. The Russians would have desired to save the place. They will do the utmost to regain it.

"Hence the attitude of Marshal Oyama on the Sha-ho must henceforth be, it would seem, defensive. That is what General Kuroki positively affirmed lately to some Russian prisoners who have repeated the statement. The general added that the fall of Port Arthur would, to the Japanese, indicate the point at which their special aim had been attained and that beyond this point they would have merely to drag on the war until the enemy took the initiative in proposing terms of peace. That is what General Dragomiroff, for his part, asserted at the very beginning of the war, when he declared that the undertakings of the Japanese in Manchuria were necessarily restricted, that their active forces there were simply covering Port Arthur by playing a part analogous to that known in old military parlance as the countervallation of besieged places. To subdue the Russians out of this portion of the world, said General Dragomiroff, was for the time being beyond the power of the Japanese. This ambitious policy could be carried out only at some subsequent time, in case the Chinese were to make common cause with the Nippons and if the Russians continued to supply both with rods with which themselves could be smitten."

The question is, then, What use can the Russians make of their armies under Kuropatkin? The French daily answers:

"The Russians seem assured, at the opening of the coming campaign, of a certain numerical superiority which will place them in good shape to take the offensive. Prudence would suggest that they do not set too great store by this superiority, at least in the initial operations, for the quality of the troops they will have to oppose, as well as the moral force with which they are animated, is open to no doubt. But in a study of the strategical situation which we set forth here only in large outline and with the sole purpose of estimating the future of Port Arthur, let us not be reluctant to forecast success for the Russians, let us decide the fortunes of this preliminary action, a new and bloody battle on the Sha-ho, in their favor. Let us concede that after this success the Japanese armies shall be thrown back toward Korea, that the Russians hold them there by a strong strategic guard posted on the summits of the mountains, as they did in June last. Favoring circumstances will permit them to descend again as far as Inku and to approach the Liao-tung. But this advance will remain sterile and can not find its logical development in any undertaking against Port Arthur.

"Arriving, in fact, in the Liao-tung, the Russians will sink into a state of dependence upon the Japanese fleets which have command of the sea. . . . The conclusion to be drawn is simple. Never will the Russians retake Port Arthur unless, as a condition precedent, they regain command of the sea. Never will the prey which they have seized by military means be wrested from the Japanese unless the same military means are employed. As regards what may be wrested from the Japanese later on by diplomatic means and in the way of fair exchange, that is another question and one which can be answered only in a negative sense, since it was a cession of this very kind, in 1895, which made the Japanese resolve to prepare for their present revenge and since the Japanese are waging war to-day only to tear up the treaty of Shimonoseki."

Meanwhile, we are told by the military expert of the London *Times*, "the armies are in such close proximity that events are at the mercy of an incident or a stroke initiated by a subordinate"; but this well-posted observer seems convinced that the war will "recommence with its customary severity as soon as the climate permits." Kuropatkin's effectives are about 250,000. "There is no need to pay any regard to the fictions of 500,000, 600,000, and even 800,000 men which are once more scattered abroad in the press of Europe and even echoed in America." Of the immediate outlook, this expert writes:

"In order to move at this season of the year an army must be able to find food, water, forage, and fuel, and it must be housed. The supply of water presents obvious difficulties at this season, forage there is none save what the army carries with it, and all accounts show that fuel is only obtained in small quantities and with difficulty even while the armies remain halted. If the country and the roads present fewer difficulties for the movement of carriages at this season than at any other, it is not possible for a sustained advance to be undertaken without such serious losses of men and animals by exposure as would be almost as bad as a defeat. Nothing is impossible in war, but many things are not

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

expedient; and tho no one would care to foretell a Russian resolve, which is usually formed irrespective of circumstances, it would certainly be a very foolish act to initiate an advance without weighing all the circumstances and without being able to prosecute a movement once begun. Operations at the present date, we should judge, can only be undertaken by small bodies of troops with special equipment, in so far as continuous movements are concerned. More important affairs must be limited rather to hours than to days, since the losses by exposure for a longer period would tend to ruin the army incurring them. Kuropatkin, indeed, in a recent missive to a department at St. Petersburg, speaks of the losses he expects to incur by cold and exposure when he advances. The offensive is still, apparently, in his mind, but unless he is beguiled into an attack before Nogi's troops reach Oyama there is no special fascination for him in movement before his reinforcements appear and his three armies are regularly constituted. We should certainly believe that he is at present in no condition to take the field with success, nor can we name a date when this situation is likely to be changed."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

MAURICE ROUVIER.
His selection as Premier of the French Republic hung in the balance for days.

THE NEW FRENCH MINISTRY.

ALL that has been foreshadowed in the Paris press regarding the new French ministry is consistent with the hypothesis that only a rearrangement of parts is going on inside the anticlerical atom. A coordination of the observed phenomena by both the moderate republican *Journal des Débats* (Paris) and the extreme republican-socialist *Action* (Paris) indicates that there has been no transformation into new elements, politically. The procession of monks and nuns must still pass, as under Combes, through the ministerial laboratory and emerge blistered with the red-hot poker of anticlericalism, which, it is assumed, will be kept at white heat for that popular purpose. The Paris *Temps* continues to plead against the suppression of Christianity altogether, as it puts it; but the newspaper enemies of the religious orders (they are numerous) and the newspaper champions of separation of church and state (they are not so numerous) declare that any temporizing would precipitate the fall of a ministry formed during the present crisis. The socialist *Humanité* (Paris) and the anticlerical *Aurore* (Paris) are peculiarly positive in thus predicting. This is understood in clerical organs like the *Gaulois* (Paris) to imply a threat addressed to politicians of the type of Maurice Rouvier, Minister of Finance under Combes, whose name, at this writing, is much canvassed in connection with the post of premier. Should he form a ministry, as seems possible, the extreme wing of the anticlerical combination so long dominant will have received a setback. But the anticlerical combination itself, according to the trend of press opinion in Paris, would remain intact or nearly so under Rouvier. He is pronounced by *The Money Market Review* (London) "the most brilliant financier that ever held the portfolio of finance under the third republic," with the single exception of Léon Say. Rouvier is deputy for Grasse, in the Alpes Maritimes, and was once Prime Minister for six months about sixteen years ago. He will be sixty-three next April. His proposed income tax law and his plan to impose something like "high license" upon the owners of private stills made him the subject of much heated comment in French organs recently. Such moderate republican dailies as the *Journal des Débats* are inclined to approve of him, but the anticlerical *Action* professes to distrust him for that very reason.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

INEFFECTIVENESS OF CHINA'S NEUTRALITY.

THE very vigor with which China is blowing the bubble of her own neutrality, according to some European dailies, justifies Mr. John Hay's apprehension that it will burst. China, it is conceded, means well, but she is suspected of regarding despatches from the Department of State at Washington as mere literature. The mandarins, being men whose distinction is due primarily to knowledge of the classics, peruse Mr. Hay's despatches with attention, for it is known to them that he is the author of some fine verses. There is much European newspaper sympathy for the United States Government in its effort to impress Peking with the precise character of the Secretary of State's official communications. The task is difficult because the Wai-wu-pu believes the

VICE-ADMIRAL SHIBAYAMA.
He is one of the Japanese admirals whose blood is said to contain a European mixture.

CAPTAIN NASHIBA.
He commanded the Japanese battle-ship that was blown up by a Russian mine.

COMMANDER TUCHIYA,
Who led the destroyer flotilla "A."

REAR-ADMIRAL NAGAI.
He commanded "No. 4" destroyer flotilla.

CAPTAIN TAKEDORE,
Commander of the armored cruiser *Iwate*.

MASTERS OF THE PACIFIC.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

United States will not go to war over the matter. Meanwhile, there is a manifestation of interest abroad in the rumored conversion, through American diplomatic influence, of the Empress-Dowager to Christian Science. As for China's neutrality, *The Saturday Review* (London), which pronounces it ineffective, declares:

"It is an anomaly of the most striking character that a neutral Power should be dependent on the services of others, as is China for the protection of her territorial waters from invasion. She can not defend her own rights, and this helpless position exposes the property and subjects of other Powers in those territorial waters to the perils of war. The subjects of other nations cry out to be protected when Chinese protection is seen to be a futility, and the temptation of a nation to protect its own nationals is almost too strong to be resisted in spite of the manifest danger of becoming implicated in formal belligerency with either Russia or Japan with consequences which no one can foresee. Yet if China can not perform her duties toward neutrals from the fact of her not being able to defend her own rights and dignity the protection must be afforded in some way; and this can only be by a general understanding of the neutral nations to do by combination among themselves what neither they nor China can do single-handed. Russia and Japan have both flouted China because she is weak, because her neutrality is ineffective, and, as an ineffective neutral, she can be made by both belligerents to submit to their demands."

Returning to the subject in a subsequent editorial, our contemporary adds:

"Yet the position is cynically, almost ludicrously, quaint. If we imagine France looking stolidly on while England tried to expel Germany from Picardy, and the rest of the world advising her solicitously to keep still, we get an approximate parallel to the position of China in regard to the Russo-Japanese War. The very inconceivability of the thing may afford a measure of the difference in character and temperament between Europeans and Chinese; and that peculiarity finds precise expression in Li Hung Chang's alleged affirmation that 'if China left the Russians in possession of Manchuria no serious harm would ensue, as friction would arise between Russia and Japan over Korea and a conflict was bound to break out. Then, if things took an unfavorable turn for the Japanese, it would be China's business to join the Russians, thus establishing a claim upon the gratitude of Russia; while, if the Russians were unable to withstand the Japanese, she could join the latter—getting back Manchuria, probably, in either case, as a token of gratitude'—for her help. There is astuteness, if not much chivalry, in watching two combatants fight over a prize which you hope to annex by siding with the victor when his superiority is declared. It is an attitude which postulates, however, certain limitations—such as failure to conceive that the victor may not assess help tendered under such conditions quite so highly as the offerer presurmised."

It is a mistake to suppose that Chinese sentiment generally is opposed to the presence of Russia in Manchuria or that the war itself has been made a burden to the masses of the Chinese, declares a well-informed writer in the *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna). The Russians are viewed with disfavor by some of the Chinese officials in Manchuria. A faction of the mandarin element in Peking is likewise anti-Russian. But there is another side to the shield:

"The war with Japan can be conducted in a foreign, very populous, and wealthy region without any necessity on the part of Russia to fear hostility from the native population. In truth, Russia can to a certain extent rely upon the support of this very population, at any rate, if she spends her money freely. This result is attained through various positive and negative means. The most important is the timely and generous use of money and next is the strict discipline prevailing in the army. The Russians have taken care to avoid interference with the institutions, customs, and traditions of the people. . . . . .

"But all that has been said on this point relates to the sentiments existing between the Russians and the native population, the merchant Fong, the peasant Tsing, the coolie Ling and their friends, comrades, and relatives. The mandarins, as well as the officials in general, from the humblest scribe to Jan-Joon, the governor-general of Manchuria, are Russia's sworn foes."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

RUSSIAN PRESS ON THE RUSSIAN CRISIS.

ANOMALOUS in the extreme has been the status of the Russian press (that which is not subject to preliminary censorship) since the appointment of Prince Sviatopolk-Mirski and the revival of the liberal movement. At first it enjoyed an exceptional degree of freedom, and used it with great boldness and courage, demanding comprehensive reforms and hinting at constitutional government. Since the secret zemstvo conference, which the press was not allowed to report or even to mention, this freedom has been gradually restricted. Nothing has been said on or about the various meetings, resolutions, petitions, and addresses which have preceded or followed the Czar's reform decree. The decree itself has been commented upon, but vaguely and guardedly, the most significant remarks being rather "between the lines" than in them. The advanced *Russ* notes this fact and complains that the article of the code in regard to the press that has been most objectionable is again being applied with the old rigor.

One paper has been suspended for three months, two have received second warnings for "pernicious tendencies," and several have been given first warnings. What is gained by such measures? asks the *Russ*, and continues:

"Every day tens of thousands of readers open their papers to find in them verification or correction of personal impressions experienced the day before or of reports of events by eye-witnesses. How amazed readers would be if, on the morrow of a flood, they found not a line descriptive of the event! They are not so unsophisticated as to suppose that editors pay no attention to the questions of vital interest to the country. . . . Seeing nothing in the papers, the readers resort to other means of obtaining information, and they succeed, even in distant provincial corners. Foreign papers are smuggled in and devoured with avidity.

"Why, then, attempt the impossible by means of coercion of the Russian press and of the Russian reader? The restriction of freedom of publication does harm rather than good. It leads to the dissemination of false and exaggerated reports of the very matters it is sought to keep from the public."

The *Novosti* indorses these observations and adds that the advocates of the policy of silence and suppression resemble the ostrich in its proverbial folly of sticking the head into the sand as a means of escaping pursuit.

In spite of the Government's repressive measures and circulars and warnings, some of the more radical organs of opinion continue to exercise the freedom which officially has been withdrawn. The *Rousskya Viedomosti*, of Moscow, the organ of the university professors, says this about the fall of Port Arthur and the whole war over Manchuria:

"Port Arthur is not Russia. For the mass of the Russian people it is something remote and unknown, a strange piece of Chinese territory which we have improperly occupied with the intention of keeping it. Russia will never forget the bloodshed and the terribly tragic end of a short-sighted policy, or the needless victims thereof."

The Czar's decree has evidently disappointed even the less liberal Russian editors. All praise it, but read into it meanings of their own preference. The *Novosti* says that it will constitute a great step if the bureaucracy shall observe the conditions necessary to the success of the reforms. The St. Petersburg *Viedomosti* urges cooperation between the state and public bodies, while the *Russ* says that a great responsibility rests upon the ministers and that reforms can not be accomplished by bureaucratic methods. It demands "participation by all classes of society in the work of legislation" and ample discussion of the proposals by the press and public.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY.

VITAL MEMOIRS OF THE CIVIL WAR.

A BELLE OF THE FIFTIES. By Mrs. Virginia Clay-Clopton. Cloth, 379 pp. Price, $2.75. Doubleday, Page & Co.

MRS. CLAY, of Alabama, in these reminiscences, has given to the public a volume of generous size, which deals interestingly with matters social and political, especially Washington life, during the terms of Presidents Pierce and Buchanan, and with events relating to the Civil War from the standpoint of a Southern woman. Mrs. Clay incidentally furnishes a vivid record of a lady who was a belle, a devoted wife, and an ardent partizan, to whom "Reconstruction" has not been a grateful nor even an indifferently accepted policy. The "Memoirs" have been "gathered and edited by Ada Sterling," a lady whose footnotes show a sympathetic feeling for the Southern loyalty of their author. The title is felicitous, as Mrs. Clay was a very adequate embodiment of all that the word "belle" stands for to Southern ears—the chivalry of men and the exquisite suzerainty which beauty, grace, and accomplishments bestow on the meridional young woman.

MRS. VIRGINIA CLAY-CLOPTON.

The cheerful readiness with which Mrs. Clay expatiates upon the graces and charm of Washington society and its best exponents during ante-bellum days affords a picture in marked contrast to the sufferings during the struggle and the wearing anxiety and trials which were hers in notable degree immediately after the close of the war. Mr. Clay was suspected of participation in the assassination of Abraham Lincoln. He surrendered himself, and with Jefferson Davis was confined for months in Fortress Monroe, while his wife was besieging President Andy Johnson for his release. The procrastinating and evasive policy of that shifty President was enough to wear out a less energetic or less devoted woman. But it is gratifying to see how magnanimously some of the most prominent and influential men in public life in the North acted toward the lady.

At times the acrimonious quality of Mrs. Clay's ardor for the "Lost Cause" is irritating. She and Mrs. Roger A. Pryor passed through like joys and sorrows. Both had an ardent love for their Southland, both were beautiful women, with qualities that made them ornaments of the highest social life, and each had for husband a man prominent as legislator and soldier; but there is a dignity, a sweet restraint in Mrs. Pryor's recently published "Reminiscences" which the other lady does not so fully evidence.

Mrs. Clay dwells more at length on her early life, and the prestige her wit, charm, and cleverness secured her in society is evidently a soothing recollection. An entire chapter is devoted to Mrs. Senator Gwyn's fancy ball in 1858, one of those social events which almost attain historical importance. Mrs. Clay, as "Mrs. Partington," seems to have been the success of the evening. She writes:

"I had an amusing *rencontre* [*sic !*] with Senator Seward that evening. That this pronounced Northerner had made numerous efforts in the past to meet me I was well aware; but my Southern sentiments were wholly disapproving of him, and I had resisted even my kinder-hearted husband's plea, and had steadily refused to permit him to be introduced to me. 'Not even to save the nation could I be induced to eat his bread, to drink his wine, to enter his domicile, to *speak* to him!' I once impetuously declared when the question came up in private of attending some function which the Northern Senator was projecting."

To decline acquaintance with any gentleman is a lady's privilege; to make such a remark in youth, and especially "in private," admits of condonation; but, surely, to recall it at this remove from the war and after half a century's tempering of sectional feeling does not command absolute approval, even on no more serious ground than good taste.

THE STORY OF A MEMORABLE DAY.

BLACK FRIDAY. By Frederick S. Isham. Cloth, 409 pp. Price, $1.50. The Bobbs-Merrill Company.

A VERY lively story is this, the ostensible theme of which is the love of a self-made Wall Street money king for an aristocratic but impoverished maiden, whom he marries under the belief that his own masterful love has evoked response in her. This portion, the basis of the story, is in itself interesting in the revelations and cross purposes that arise between the married pair; but the larger interest for many readers may be found in the graphic portrayal of the gold panic that occurred in the days when Jay Gould and "Jim" Fisk were partners in the transactions that culminated in the day known as Black Friday. The hero of the story, Richard Strong, is made to meet in private conference President Grant, and to save the country from bankruptcy.

Many well-known characters of that period flit through these pages, among them the "Commodore," founder of the Vanderbilt wealth. Doubtless it may surprise some younger readers to realize that only a generation stands between themselves and the virile existence of that redoubtable personage. Other people not openly named may be discovered under thin disguise, while Fisk and the opera-bouffe queens, with whom he delighted to identify himself, disport themselves in life size and naturalness. Really the jolly unctuous face of "pedler Jim" seems to rise again in the flesh before one. The tribulations of the hero and heroine take them abroad, where they are caught in Paris during the reign of the Commune. Altogether the book has an engagingly familiar air. It is not high-class literature, but it is entertaining.

A SUPERB MONSTER.

THE SEA-WOLF. By Jack London. Cloth, 366 pp. Price, $1.50. The Macmillan Company, New York.

IN none of his works has Jack London shown such a blend of strength and weakness as in his latest novel "The Sea-Wolf." He has created a monster of humanity and slightly strained his lungs in blowing the breath of life into this Frankenstein. When weighed logically, one more than doubts the truth of this creation, not only as to its possibility but as to its coherency as a mental elaboration. But whatever shortcomings in the creation, this Captain of the *Ghost* has superb virility, and is a contribution to the literary fictions that inhere in the reader's memory.

"The Sea-Wolf" is a study in character and a chronicle of adventure. Mr. London has unfortunately welded on to the Doric past of his tale a love interest that is rather melancholy. In this portion of the book (that is, about one-third of it) he goes weak from the start, and is flabbily sentimental. The Wolf Larsen section of the story is enormously vital, with certain dumb patches; but the rest is wearisomely conventional.

JACK LONDON.

The narrator of the tale is Humphrey Van Weyden, thirty-five, possessed of abundant means and literary in his pursuits. He has no father, but has a mother and several sisters. Humphrey, as a product of his environment, is a "sissy" himself, a purposely emphasized foil for the granite masculinity of Wolf Larsen. This delicate dilettante, in sailing across San Francisco Bay one foggy January day, is flung into the sea, thanks to a collision in which his ferryboat went down, and is picked up by Larsen's *Ghost*. As the pampered boy with a rich father is made a man of by a similar stroke of destiny in "Captains Courageous," so "Hump" is schooled into capability, strength, and manliness on this sealing schooner, under the drastic interest and personal attention of Wolf Larsen. This magnificent ruffian is handsome, of ideal physique, self-educated, and his favorite pastime is tyrannical exercise of his power. He is more cruel than Nero, and Jean Valjean is a physical weakling compared to him. All sorts of reflected lights are felt in this novel. Wolf Larsen is a marine Rochester to Hump's Jane Eyre. He is the most utter materialist. Man, as he puts it, is only a particle in the fermenting mass of yeast which Energy is, and Might is the only Right. There is no lapse into tenderness on his part, and he dies with almost sublime consistency, true to himself to the last.

When "Hump" was putting Wolf Larsen's stateroom to rights in the beginning of his terrible novitiate, he found a rack of books—Shakespeare, Tennyson, Poe, De Quincey, Tyndall, Proctor, Darwin, Bulfinch, a lot of grammars and "The Dean's English"! Between the blankets of the berth was a complete Browning open at "In a Balcony," with passages underlined in pencil.

Lying one night on the forecastle head, "Hump" hears Wolf quoting poetry to the stars. In response to Hump's expression of surprise that such a man should be no more than the obscure master of a seal-hunting vessel with a reputation for frightful brutality, Wolf says: "No man makes opportunity. All the great men ever did was to know it when it came to them. The Corsican knew. I have dreamed as greatly as the Corsican. I should have known the opportunity, but it never came. The thorns sprang up and choked me." "Beautiful langwidge" this, to quote the Cockney cook on the *Ghost*, and Mr. London wrestles with his vocabulary to feed it to the "Sea-Wolf." Such thought and such phrasing are as incongruous, given the circumstances and the man, as are descriptions of "high life" by "gifted writers" of the Laura Jean Libbey stripe. The delineation is not above censure, but the impression

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

made is deep and permanent. Wolf Larsen is a sort of reincarnation of the dog-hero in "The Call to the Wild," but with the wolf's ferocity, native rather than, as in the former book, acquired.

A LONDONIZED MARK TWAIN.

AMERICAN WIVES AND OTHERS. By Jerome K. Jerome. Illustrated. Cloth, 364 pp. Price, $1.50. Frederick A. Stokes Company.

IT was in 1889 that Mr. Jerome "caught on," first in England, then in this country, with "The Idle Thoughts of an Idle Fellow" and "Three Men in a Boat." Since then he has been steadily industrious, and has in both countries his readers. His humor is not always very delicate (nor in fact very droll); sometimes, as it seems to Americans, it is a bit heavy, and in spots coarse. On the other hand, it occasionally results in reading a capital lesson, as in "American Wives." Mr. Jerome recalls at times Tom Hood; or possibly he might be regarded as a "Mark Twain," Londonized.

JEROME K. JEROME.

It is a mistake to suppose that Mr. Jerome is a mere "funny man." There is not till the end a spark of facetiousness in, for instance, "Dawn o' Day in the Big Cities"; yet it is a beautiful and refreshing bit of writing. In "Riddle of the Servant Girl," with the aid of Mrs. Wilkins, his fictitious laundress, he strikes out practical and really helpful suggestions. He has strong opinions and feelings that he sometimes urges under cover of jocularity; being ready, no doubt, to ask an English equivalent of Horace's hackneyed question:

——— ridentem dicere verum,
Quid vetat?

Of the fair sex he is no abject slave. The large problems that are engaging the world's thought claim his interest; and he sometimes shows, if but casually, clear insight into them. His interest in the Capital-and-Labor question *will* crop out; see, for example, the striking picture at the close of "Sport-struck Mortals." In "The Yellow Mask" (a consideration, among other topics, of things Chinese) he hits the nail on the head several times. The wholly serious paper on Russia is instructive and in places very earnest.

Readers of Mr. Jerome's books know that they wreathe the face in a heart-felt smile, and now and then prod into ebullient laughter. The quality they have found in others of them they will find in this.

FEATURES OF OUR CONTINENTAL FACE.

NORTH AMERICA. By Israel C. Russell, Professor of Geology in the University of Michigan. Cloth, 435 pp. Price, $2.50 net. With maps and diagrams. D. Appleton & Co.

FROM the standpoint of a geographer, using the term in its comprehensive sense, there are facts of first importance concerning the continent upon which our destiny is cast. They are facts which embrace such diverse topics as American political geography, the aborigines, the rocks of which North America may be said to be composed, the topography of the land, its climate, plant and animal life, and even the submarine topography of the Caribbean region. It is the aim of Professor Russell to give an instructive and interesting account of all these things.

The success of the effort, regarded as a study of American man's environment, is undeniable. It is interesting to learn from so high an authority that our knowledge of the physical features of our continent, while great in the aggregate, is relatively small. Immense expanses of territory have yet to be really explored, and Professor Russell has himself been struck with the "inadequacy and incompleteness" of much that passes for thorough work in this field. We might add that we have ourselves been struck with the slipshod discursiveness of one or two of Professor Russell's predecessors in this very domain. As a piece of literature, the work is unusual in being all that one could reasonably expect. Facts are clearly assembled. The style is simple. Professor Russell's own opinion is that a book of this kind should embrace two leading divisions. The physical geography should first receive attention, after which would logically come the subject of man's dependence upon the conditions thus outlined. But each chapter in this book had to present a complete view of its theme, and it is well that Professor Russell has not followed his own scheme too arbitrarily.

The characteristics of "five primary physiographic provinces" of North America have profoundly influenced the human history of the continent. The coastal plains and plateaus come first. They extend from the Atlantic to the Appalachians. Next are the mountain-ranges, extending from what we call Georgia northward, beyond which, again, we have another system of plains and plateaus. The mountain-chains on the western side of the continent form one more province in this scheme of classification, while the West Indies, Southern Mexico, and Central America constitute the final grand division. The maps and diagrams certainly render this scheme a plausible one to the eye. President Roosevelt is said to be so familiar with the face of this country that he can tell just where he may be, after a long railway trip in a sleeping-car, by merely looking out of the window. We should imagine that any reader of Professor Russell's chapters on climate and geology might do the same, but in a more scientific way.

The account of the aborigines and the colored map accompanying it embody, we conjecture, much new and heretofore inaccessible material. Professor Russell is extremely cautious in theorizing upon the origin of the tribes who were "at home when the conqueror came." He inclines to the idea that the Indians had lived on the North American continent from a remote antiquity. They did not arrive from Asia by way of Bering Strait. This conclusion is not that of some other authorities, but Professor Russell masters every point thoroughly and his mode of presentation is convincing.

POPULAR HISTORY AT ITS BEST.

A HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES AND ITS PEOPLE. By Elroy McKendree Avery. In twelve volumes. Vol. I. Embossed cloth, 405 pp. Price, $6.25 net. The Burrows Brothers Company.

IT would seem that the publishers of "The Jesuit Relations," which the late John Fiske declared to be "the most important historical enterprise ever undertaken in America," have set out to exceed their record. In the present undertaking they have discarded their former advantage in exploiting a new and special domain of research, and boldly challenge comparison with the many and excellent studies that have appeared, especially of late, in that broad and favorite field, United States history.

For eighteen years the author and his publishers have worked in harmony, subjecting their respective plans to careful tests and severe criticism, with the result that a triumph has been achieved, both on the literary and the mechanical side of book-building, the glory of which is "enough to go round."

It must not be inferred, however, that in Mr. Avery we have another Macaulay or Carlyle, or even a Fiske or Froude, which last historian he somewhat resembles in historical method and in literary style, when this is consciously attempted. Mr. Avery is simply a fine type, possibly the finest our country has yet produced, of the popular historian—the kind who writes for the average American of culture, the product of the public schools, and who stands apart from both the literary artist in history and the university "historian of the chair." It is with such a writer as John Clark Ridpath that he may be rightly, and with advantage to himself, compared.

Knowing his audience, that great body of men and women who in high-school days acquired a general and impartial interest in such varied subjects as geology and physiography, as well as in history proper, Mr. Avery boldly and wisely overrides the conventions which have bound most American historians, and opens his work, not with the story of Columbus, but with that of "The First Americans," the men whose relics appear in the glacial drift of bygone millenniums. The second chapter, "The Neolithic Americans," is perhaps the most fascinating and instructive in the book. It will do much to demolish the widespread view of the exotic civilization of the "Mound Builders," conceived and disseminated by early so-called archeologists, who, in the phrase of Mr. Avery, dreamed over the mounds instead of digging into them.

We are prepared for the story of Columbus by brief chapters on previous discoveries of America, in which the mixture of myth and fact is judiciously sifted, and by an account of Prince Henry of Portugal, known as the "Navigator," to whom would certainly have come the credit of discovering the new continent, by accident if not design, had the Genoese sailor not anticipated him.

After the death of Columbus, the drama of American discovery and exploration becomes a pageant, a procession of "the Conquerors"—haughty figures in the panoply of war, marching through a lane of death and devastation to their own doom of obloquy. One form alone, in the robes of a priest, Las Casas, is seen staying the oppressors and succoring their victims.

In Chapter XX., "The Pioneers of New France," the Canadian discoveries and settlements of Cartier are described, and the tragic story is told of the murder of the Huguenot colonists of Florida by the Spanish claimants of that territory, together with the theatrical but insubstantial vengeance of De Gourgues.

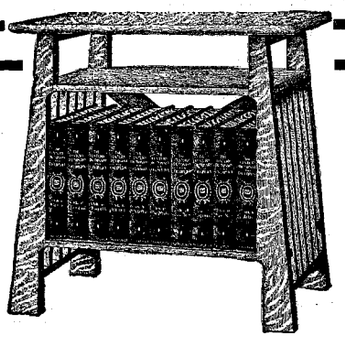
In Chapter XXI., "Westward, Ho!" the romantic spirit of which is suggested by its title, the author introduces the effectual chastisers of Spanish arrogance and cruelty, the English adventurers; and so prepares us for the subject of Volume II., the settlement, largely by the English, of the thirteen colonies.

The last chapter, "The Indians of North America," belongs logically to the beginning of the book, and should have succeeded the account of "The Neolithic Americans," to support the author's contention that there was racial continuity between all the generations of pre-European inhabitants of the American continent.

As already suggested, the material form of the book is level with its high literary quality. The wealth of colored maps, and of illustrations etched on copper to permit the use of soft instead of calendered paper, is especially commendable.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Wanamaker-Century Contract Ends with this Edition



It is believed that THE CENTURY DICTIONARY & CYCLOPEDIA & ATLAS is now so firmly established as THE GREAT AMERICAN WORK OF REFERENCE that people must have it and will readily pay the regular price; hence our arrangement with the publishers under which we have been able to sell this great work at half price and on little monthly payments will cease with the sale of the last set of the edition which is now coming from the famous De Vinne Press.

If you have ever thought that some day you would purchase this needed work for yourself, your family, or a friend, DO IT NOW while the privilege of paying just one-half the regular price, and in little monthly instalments, is still open to you.

Without any qualification "The Century" is the most useful and valuable purchase that can be made. It will not be set aside after the first enthusiasm of ownership, but will be used more and more as its wonderful possibilities are discovered. It will open wide to you and yours its wonderful storehouse of facts through all the months of the year and for many years, for, as Daniel Coit Gilman, ex-President of Johns Hopkins University, says: "This combination of dictionary, encyclopedia, gazeteer, atlas, and biographical dictionary has been prepared with so much care and painstaking by such learned and accurate men, and on such a wise plan, that it will never be superseded by another work."

Expend NOW the SINGLE DOLLAR which insures immediate possession of the 10 beautiful volumes in their special case, and pay the balance of the half price in little monthly instalments while you are using the books.

How else can you secure so valuable a possession on so small an immediate outlay?

Details of the half-price closing offer, together with any of the following interesting booklets, will be mailed, without cost to you, on return of the corner coupon:

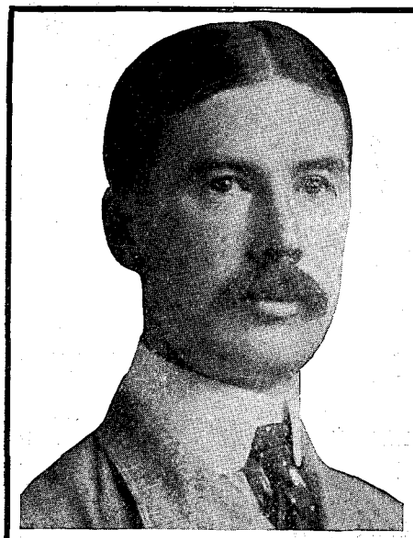
No. 1—The Business Man. No. 2—The Lawyer.
No. 3—The Clergyman. No. 4—The Physician.
No. 5—The Teacher. No. 6—The Technical Worker.
No. 7—The General Worker.

This Offer Marks the End of the Half-Price Opportunity

JOHN WANAMAKER, NEW YORK
Please send, at your expense, to
Booklet No.....about THE CENTURY DICTIONARY & CYCLOPEDIA & ATLAS, and complete details of the half price closing offer, etc., etc.
Name.....
Address.....
Cut this Corner off and Mail Promptly
LITERARY DIGEST Feb. '05

Readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST are asked to mention the publication when writing to advertisers.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



EVIDENCE

BOSTON, Mass., October 22d, 1904.
EVANS VACUUM CAP COMPANY,
Saint Louis, Missouri.

GENTLEMEN:—I believe that any man whose blood is in good condition can cultivate a healthy and complete growth of hair. I had been losing my hair for about ten years and there was a bare space about three inches wide extending from front to the back part of my head. I saw the advertisement of the Evans Vacuum Cap in Munsey's Magazine some time ago and the logic of the argument appealed to me. I cut the advertisement out and carried it in my pocket, knowing that I would be in Saint Louis at the World's Fair in charge of my Automobile Spring Exhibit, which was recently awarded a gold medal.

I have now used the Cap for a little over three months, and my photograph enclosed herewith will show you the results I have obtained. I mailed this photograph home to my wife in Boston, and her surprise at noting the growth of hair on my head will, perhaps, be appreciated by quoting from her letter:—"Your picture came in this morning, but how strange it seems. Are you wearing a wig, or has the Cap really made your hair grow in again?"

Although I appreciate the honor of getting the gold medal on my own invention, yet I am frank to say that I have derived more satisfaction from having my hair restored than receiving the medal.

My success with the Cap has been so pronounced that it has led to quite a number of sales among other exhibitors who were watching my progress. Sincerely,

(Sig.) JOHN HECTOR GRAHAM, 148 Harold St.

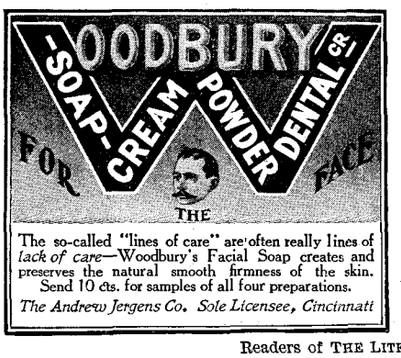
OUR GUARANTEE

We will send you by prepaid express an Evans Vacuum Cap to use thirty days, and all we ask of you is to deposit the price of the Appliance in any bank in Saint Louis during the trial period, subject to your own order.

If you do not cultivate a sufficient growth of hair within this time to convince you that this method is effective, simply notify the bank and they will return your deposit.

The effect of the vacuum is pleasant and exhilarating. It gives the scalp vigorous exercise without rubbing, and induces free and active circulation without the use of drugs or lotions.

Evans Vacuum Cap Co.
440 Fullerton Building, Saint Louis, Mo.



The so-called "lines of care" are often really lines of *lack of care*—Woodbury's Facial Soap creates and preserves the natural smooth firmness of the skin.
Send 10 cts. for samples of all four preparations.
The Andrew Jergens Co. Sole Licensee, Cincinnati

BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books:

"Shakespearean Tragedy: Lectures on Hamlet, Othello, King Lear and Macbeth."—A. C. Bradley. (The Macmillan Company, $3.25.)

"Miscellaneous Essays and Addresses."—Henry Sidgwick. (The Macmillan Company, $3.25.)

"Musing and Pastes."—Bert Finck. (John P. Morton & Co.)

"The Millionaire Baby."—Anna Katharine Green. (Bobbs-Merrill Company.)

"Modern Industrial Progress."—C. H. Cochrane. (J. B. Lippincott, $3 net.)

"The News-Tribune Cartoon."—R. D. Handy. (News-Tribune, Duluth, Minn.)

"Medieval Civilization."—Dana Carleton Munro and George Clarke Sellery. (The Century Company, $1.25 net.)

"Simple Rules for Bridge."—R. N. Steele. (William R. Jenkins.)

"The Busy Life."—Rev. Charles Wagner. (J. S. Ogilvie Publishing Company, $0.60.)

"Library of Congress: Select List of References on Impeachment." (Government Printing Press.)

"Don Juan Valera—El Cautivo De Doña Mencia."—R. Diez de la Cortina. (William R. Jenkins, $0.35.)

"The Higher Critic's Bible or God's Bible."—Wm. Henry Burns. (Eaton & Mains, $1.25.)

"The Old Family Doctor."—Henry C. Brainerd. (Arthur H. Clark Company, $1 net.)

"Ideals of Science and Faith."—The Rev. J. E. Hand. (Longmans, Green, & Co., $1.60 net.)

"Electricity in Every-day Life."—Edwin J. Houston, Ph.D. (P. F. Collier & Son, 3 vols.)

"A Thunderstorm."—J. N. Rhoads. (Ferris & Leach, $1.25 net.)

"In the Name of Liberty."—Owen Johnson. (The Century Company, $1.50.)

"Theodore Watts-Dunton."—James Douglas. (John Lane, $3.50 net.)

"Roman Society from Nero to Marcus Aurelius."—Samuel Dill. (The Macmillan Company, $4 net.)

"Library of Congress: Check List of Foreign Newspapers."—Allan Bedient Slauson. (Government Printing Office.)

"The Carolinians."—Annie L. Sloan. (The Neale Publishing Company, $1.50.)

CURRENT POETRY.

As I Go Speeding.

BY ELLA WHEELER WILCOX.

As I go speeding to the Western Gate,
Let me not murmur at unwelcome Fate,
But rather life's unnumbered joys relate—
As I go speeding west.

Beyond the sunset lies effulgent dawn.
I would not make men sad while journeying on,
Nor give them food for tears, when I am gone.
I would not make men sad.

Too much we talk of gloom, and grief, and shade,
Forgetting that kind law a just God made,
Whereby small woes with mighty joys are paid.
Too much we talk of gloom.

Yea, there are vast delights on this good earth,
And he who counts them, from his hour of birth,
Shall find this life a thing of precious worth.
Yea, there are vast delights.

Declaration of Independence

The original Declaration is fading rapidly. Secretary Hay has withdrawn it from exhibition. The many thousands of visitors to the State Department now are shown an official facsimile.

I will send you, prepaid, an officially certified facsimile showing the original document exactly as it appeared before the fading began. Secretary Hay's official certificate, under seal of the State Department, will be reproduced at the bottom attesting its genuineness. Size, before framing, 22 x 30 inches. Appropriate for home, office, library, school or lodge. Price, two dollars. W. AUSTIN, 118 East 17th Street, New York City.

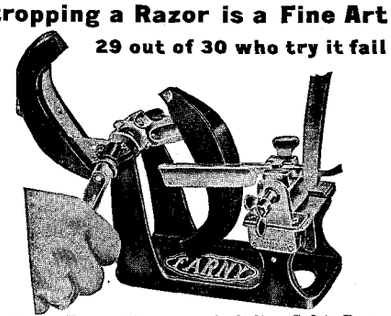
More than half a-million copies of the **Burpee Catalogues for 1905** have been mailed already.

Have you received one? If not it **will pay you** to **write to-day.** Simply address **BURPEE'S SEEDS, PHILADELPHIA, PA.,** and you will receive by return mail **Burpee's Farm Annual,**—so long recognized as the **"Leading American Seed Catalogue."** It is a handsome book of 178 pages, with elegant colored plates and **tells the truth** about the

BEST SEEDS that GROW!

The Great Cleanser

Stropping a Razor is a Fine Art
29 out of 30 who try it fail



The Farny Razor Sharpener (including Safety Razor attachment) never fails. Combines grinding, honing, sharpening in one operation. Works with mathematical exactness always on same angle of bevel and under even spring pressure. Price, - - $4.00. To enjoy shaving order Farny Double Concave Razor, $2.00, *Booklet on request.*

F. A. Reichardt & Co., 391a Broadway, New York

Get a Profitable Business Education by Mail.

Certified Public **Accountants** Earn $25 to $100 a Day

Our course by mail is the work of experts who have made accounting their life work. Instruction complete and thorough; satisfaction guaranteed; fees moderate. We also teach by mail:

BOOKKEEPING, BUSINESS PRACTICE, COMMERCIAL LAW, BUSINESS ARITHMETIC

Write for our 1905 Prospectus and mention subject that interests you.

Universal Business Institute, Dept. W, 27 E. 22d St., New York

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

As I go speeding west, I look for light.
A million stars shine through one single night,
And all the sunset promises are bright—
As I go speeding west.
—*From Ainslee's Magazine.*

The Change.

BY THEODOSIA GARRISON.

Blinded and winged, Love came to me—
I wondered at his guise—
"Why, he will fly with wings," quoth I,
"And blind—he is not wise."
And straightway clipped his wings and tore
The kerchief from his eyes.

I made him over to my whim—
Bereft of flight he lies;
A changeling lad, dull-eyed and sad,
Who views the world with sighs.
That was a rose-hued kerchief once
He wore across his eyes.

He may not fly, he needs must see—
He should be glad thereof;
It was my whim did this for him,
All carefulness to prove.
So wise and wingless he, sometimes
I doubt if he be Love.
—*From Ainslee's Magazine.*

PERSONALS.

R. Swain Gifford.—The late R. Swain Gifford was one of the three artists who went to Alaska in the scientific party made up by E. H. Harriman in 1899. The other two artists were F. S. Dellenbaugh and Louis A. Fuertes. The trip took three months. Mr. Dellenbaugh, in speaking of Mr. Gifford to a New York *Sun* reporter, brought in one or two incidents of the trip to Alaska. He said:

"Gifford was liked by every one in the party. He made a great many sketches on the trip, and later did many paintings in oil as the result of it. Mr. Harriman now has in his collection a large painting of a glacier done by Gifford that is a fine piece of work. Gifford had one very thrilling experience on the trip, which might have cost his life.

"The steamer was anchored in Glacier Bay, and he was alone on the beach near Muir inlet, sketching. He was making a sketch of the Muir glacier, which was 250 feet above water and two miles wide. Suddenly he noticed an enormous mass of ice breaking away from the glacier. It was several hundred yards long, and Gifford quickly realized that he was witnessing something few men had seen. He saw his danger if he stayed on the beach, but he wanted a picture of that huge detached mass of ice. He had his camera with him; he quickly adjusted it and took a snapshot. He didn't lose a minute then in collecting his tools and running as fast as he could to the high ground.

"He escaped none too soon. The great mass of ice dropped into the water, and then came a return wave that would have swallowed the artist if he hadn't been on high ground. He got a good picture of the ice falling into the water, and that pleased him more than anything else. I have a lantern-slide picture of that scene, which he presented to me.

"He made a sketch of the peak of Mount Elias, and stayed up all night to get it. We both had been trying for several days to get a view of the high peak, but the clouds hung so low we could not. I went to bed at my accustomed time, but Gifford waited until 2 A.M., and saw the glowering clouds over the mountain peak disappear. He got busy at once, and got the sketch he so much desired."

Magnetic Mr. Burr.—As a very small child, Rebecca Harding Davis was brought, indirectly, into touch with Aaron Burr through a little withered old woman who taught the children of the village their A, B, C's. The circumstances are narrated in *The Saturday Evening Post:*

"She had been," says Mrs. Davis, "the only child of one of the foremost men of the country, and when she was a girl of sixteen was made the head of his house in Philadelphia, and had for her daily guests Washington and Franklin and the lesser political leaders. Her father was one of Burr's most relentless opponents.

A TRAIN LOAD OF BOOKS

Biggest Book House in the Country Failed.

We bought its entire stock of new and up-to-date books. We will sell them to you at a **discount of from 60 to 90 per cent.** from the regular price. Here's your chance to add fine standard books from thousands of titles to your library in sets, series, and single vols., on history, biography, science, essays, travel, fiction, education, poetry, home medical, juvenile, religion and bibles. These are sample prices:

$1.50 books, such as "David Harum," "Alice of Old Vincennes," "When Knighthood Was in Flower," "Graustark," etc., for 38 cents.
Encyclopedia Britannica, regular $34, our price $7.75.
Balzac's Complete Works, 32 volumes, regular $50, our price $18.50.
Dickens' Complete Works, 15 volumes, $2.25.
Thousands of other books at same low prices while they last. See our bargain list before ordering. **Write today.**

CLARKSON & COOPER, DEPT. 18, CHICAGO
Agents can make 200 per cent. selling these books.

GEM NAIL CLIPPER

Is very handy. It's a complete manicure outfit. Yet smaller than a knife or scissors. Your nails can easily be kept in perfect condition. Price 25c. by mail. Sold everywhere. Sterling silver handle, price $1.00.

Send two cent stamp for "Care of the Nails."

H. C. COOK CO.,
17 Main St., Ansonia, Conn.

Consolidated Library of Modern Cooking and Household Recipes

IN FIVE VOLUMES

Christine Terhune Herrick
EDITOR-IN-CHIEF

Vol. 1—THE MODERN HOSTESS

A complete encyclopedia of etiquette. IT TELLS the proper thing for GUEST and HOSTESS. How to give a dinner—little or big. What kind of invitations to send. How to accept such invitations or send regrets. How to select your guests, and why. Every detail of setting the table and serving. The same information for LUNCHEONS, TEAS, SUPPERS, etc.

When a wedding occurs at your home—bound to happen if you have children—tells you how to go about it for a CHURCH or HOME WEDDING. If you are a GUEST only, BRIDESMAID OR GROOMSMAN, it tells you your part. Gives every detail covering Engagement—Congratulations, Engagement Ring, Wedding Preliminaries, Invitations, Bridesmaids' Dinner, Wedding Ring, Music, Refreshments, Presents, etc.

The same information in detail for Balls and Dances, Receptions, Musicales, Theatre, Evening and Garden Parties. Also the etiquette of Calls, Cards, Correspondence, etc.

Vol. 2—THE COOKING SCHOOL

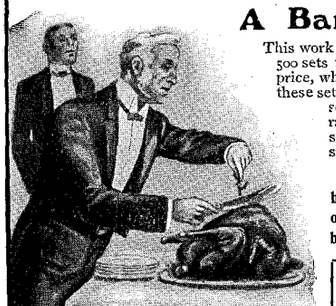
It presents a complete course of Cooking Lessons, giving every detail of each process, which ordinary cook books do not, taking the place of the attendance at Cooking School, where a course costs from $20 to $50. These lessons are by MRS. HERRICK, who gives you the benefit of her lifelong experience, much of which was acquired through association with her mother, MARION HARLAND. It helps you run your household economically, solve the Servant Problem, to do your marketing and select good meats, etc.

Vols. 3 and 4—RECIPES

These two volumes constitute the most complete Cook Book ever published. Hundreds of original Recipes never before published, a consolidation of the best that is contained in the other Cook Books, many of which in single volumes sell for more than this set will cost you. Solves the daily question, "What shall we eat to-day?"

Vol. 5—THE MAN'S VOLUME

How to carve meat, poultry, and game; fully illustrated. The greatest variety of Chafing-Dish Recipes and Nut Dishes. How to make all kinds of refreshing beverages. The story of the Wines of the world. Interprets all the foreign cooking terms. Suggestions for pleasant conversation at meals. How to respond to toasts—gives many clever ones; how to make a little after-dinner talk or respond to the well wishes of your guests.



A Bargain if You Are Prompt

This work has just been issued, and the publishers have set aside the first 500 sets for introductory purposes, to be sold at about half the regular price, which is $15. We believe the books to be so good that each of these sets sold will sell two others at the regular price. Of these 500 sets we offer you one set at $8.00 (payable, if you wish, at the rate of $1.00 down and $1.00 per month) We will send you a set by express, prepaid, for examination. After 5 days, if not satisfactory, return the books at our expense.

This work is thoroughly up to date. It should be in every home. It is BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED, bound in white oilcloth so that you can wash it if it becomes soiled. A bargain if you are prompt.

R. J. BODMER CO.
Publishers
7 WEST 22D STREET
NEW YORK

GOOD FOR ONE DOLLAR

Send us with your order for the Consolidated Library of Modern Cooking your favorite recipe—if it has not already been published—and we will allow you an additional discount of $1.00, so that the Library will cost you only $7.00. Send this coupon with the order.

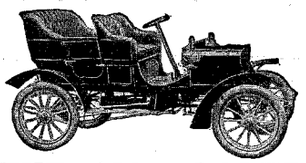
R. J. Bodmer Co., 7 West 22d St., N. Y.

Please send me on approval, express prepaid, a set of the **Library of Modern Cooking and Household recipes,** *in white oilcloth.* If satisfactory, I agree to pay $1 within five days and $1 per month until $8 is paid. If not satisfactory, I agree to return the set within five days at your expense

Name.....
Street.....
City.....L. D. 1-28

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Premier
The Quality Car

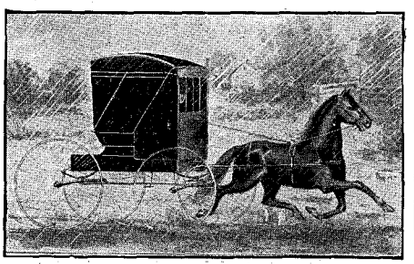


THE AIR-COOLED HAS NO SEASON

Zero weather or the hottest days do not affect PREMIERS. 3 YEARS' practical service BY USERS have demonstrated that the PREMIER is built on correct, scientific and practical lines. If you are searching for the car that will meet your requirements in all ways, investigate before placing your order.

Write today for illustrated descriptive catalogue of the Premier. PROMPT DELIVERIES.

PREMIER MOTOR MFG. CO.
208 Shelby Street, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.



Defy the Coldest Blizzard with a

Vestibule Storm Shield.

It keeps the driver warm and dry as in a closed cab. It saves the horse against the wind and stops the strain on buggy top. Fits on any buggy and looks neat and firm. Curtains and windows disappear by a touch. No incumbrance—put on or off in two minutes. Sent on approval. Picture catalog free. "Are you with us?"

REX BUGGY SHIELD CO.
25 Oak Street, CONNERSVILLE, IND.

DIAMONDS ON CREDIT

WHY NOT begin 1905 by saving some money? The best way to save is to buy a Diamond through the "Loftis Way." Easy monthly payments and 20 per cent annual increase in value is certain, or 17 per cent more than Saving Banks pay. Send for our Catalogue and select the Diamond you want. We will send it at once with all charges paid. If you like it, pay one-fifth of the price and keep it, sending the balance to us in eight equal monthly payments. Write today for the finest Diamond, Watch and Jewelry Catalogue published.

LOFTIS BROS. & CO. Dept. A-41, 92 to 98 State Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

Winners of the GOLD MEDAL at St. Louis Exposition. Diamond Cutters and Manufacturing Jewelers.

Asthma

Attacks stopped permanently. Cause removed. Breathing organs and nervous system restored. Symptoms never return. No medicines needed afterwards. 21 years of success treating Asthma and Hay Fever. 58,000 patients. Book 25A free. Very interesting.

Write P. HAROLD HAYES, BUFFALO, N. Y.

He went to Richmond, with all the rest of the world, to the trial of the arch traitor, taking his daughter with him. They were quartered at the hotel.

"When Burr was released, before the trial began, he called upon all the leading ladies of the town, among the rest upon the daughter of his chief enemy. Every morning thereafter he sent her a basket of choice roses. She had been taught to loathe and despise Burr and Benedict Arnold and Judas Iscariot alike as brother traitors. But the roses and the man himself soon changed her.

"'When the trial opened,' she told me, 'the best people of the country were in that old house. Burr's adherents were ranged on one side of the courtroom his enemies on the other. My dear, every woman there sat on Burr's side!'

"'And you——?'

"Her brilliant eyes blazed under their white lashes. 'I was on the foremost row! My father saw me and came down from his place and led me back to the hotel. He was white with anger. He locked me in my room and kept me there while the trial lasted. Fathers did such things in those days. I could do nothing for my new friend but pray for him, and I did it for days with cries and tears. How I hated the traitors who gave evidence against him—the friends he had trusted! For I believed Aaron Burr to be an innocent man and a great hero.' She lowered her voice and glanced around cautiously. 'And, my child, there are times when I believe it still!'

"Which was treason," adds Mrs. Davis, in telling the story to her friends, "for pretty Kitty had married the man whose testimony had almost sent Burr to the gallows."

Current Events.

Foreign.

RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

January 16.—Increased activity is reported along the Japanese front below Mukden. Conditions in Port Arthur, according to the Japanese, indicate that the fortress had been practically given away. General Kuropatkin's report of the Cossack raid on New-Chwang declares that the Russian losses were slight while the Japanese suffered severely; the alleged invasion of Chinese territory by the Cossacks gives rise to grave international problems; Russia, according to Japanese officials, violated the Hay agreement in the hope that the act would lead to intervention.

January 17.—Russia denies that the Cossack raiders invaded China; Secretary Hay sends a note to China detailing Russia's charges. The North Sea Commission in secret session receives statements of particulars from England and Russia; the latter repeats the charge that Japanese torpedo-boats were among the fishing-craft.

January 18.—Japanese declare that Chinese regulars accompanied the Cossacks on the raid against New-Chwang. The Russian squadron en route to join Admiral Rozhdestvensky reaches Jebutil, French Somaliland.

January 19.—The first public session of the North Sea Commission in held in Paris. Secretary Hay, it is said, has received assurance from the Powers that there shall be no attempt upon the integrity of China after the Russo-Japanese War.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

January 16.—M. Rouvier is regarded as the probable successor of M. Combes as French Premier.

January 18.—The resignation of the Combes Ministry is accepted by President Loubet.

January 19.—The Czar and official party narrowly escape injury by the accidental discharge of a gun loaded with grape shot during the ceremony of blessing the waters of the Neva, in St. Petersburg.

January 20.—The strike in St. Petersburg assumes an open political phase; a committee, representing the strikers, demand an opportunity to pre-

CALIFORNIA INFORMATION.

California is a big State; large, of area, rich in natural wealth, tremendous in its scenic features, and with a future full of great promise. Every American is more or less interested in knowing about this wonderful commonwealth.

A forty-page folder, with more than half a hundred beautiful illustrations and a complete map of the State in colors, has been issued by the Chicago & North-Western Railway. It contains, in condensed and interesting form, a mass of information on various subjects of interest, including a list of hotels at California tourist points, with their rates, capacity, etc. Sent to any address on receipt of four cents in stamps. W. B. Kniskern, Passenger Traffic Manager, C. & N. W. Ry., 22 Fifth Ave., Chicago.

WHAT IS IT? WHERE IS IT?

You will find it in the UNIVERSITY PRINTS with 1142 others not included in any other series.

Bureau of University Travel, 201 Clarendon St., Boston.

6%

First Mortgage Farm Loans

We have them for sale $200 to $2,500 running for five years. Interest paid promptly annually. We make these loans with our own money and sell them as chance may offer, hence have nothing to sell that is not good enough security for our own money. We inspect every piece of land before placing a loan on same, and never loan to exceed 40 per cent. of actual selling value. We have been making these loans since 1883. Never lost a dollar for an investor yet. Send for booklet "We're Right on the Ground." 128 page descriptive matter of the country, complete descriptive list of on-hand loans, etc. We are reliable and financially responsible. Can you sell our loans to investors?

E. J. LANDER & CO., Box 8, Grand Forks, N. D.

The Improved Method of

FINISHING FLOORS

Filling cracks with Grippin's Filler and Patent Applier

old or new, for rugs or otherwise, with GRIPPIN'S WOOD CRACK and CREVICE FILLER and FINISHING SPECIALTIES, is very simple and economical, not requiring skilled labor though the highest degree of perfection is attained. We give full instructions for treating all surfaces. Write to-day for our descriptive matter to

GRIPPIN MFG. CO., Dept. B, Newark, New York

What Is Daus' Tip-Top?

TO PROVE that Daus' "Tip-top" is the best and simplest device for making 100 Copies from pen-written and 50 Copies from typewritten original, we will ship complete duplicator, cap size, without deposit, on ten (10) days' trial. Price $7.50 less trade discount of 33⅓% or $5 net

THE FELIX A. DAUS DUPLICATOR CO.
Daus Building, 111 John St., New York City

We Can Qualify You For The Civil Service

If you are an American over 18 years of age and able to read and write, we can qualify you for a good government position. The cost is low. Write at once for *Civil Service Booklet*. State age.

International Corres. Schools Box 888 C, Scranton, Pa.

A 1000 years of mistakes and then the

NATURO

the closet with a slant, the only sort of construction that is healthy, clean, comfortable. The NATURO is the only improvement made in water Closets since the style YOU know was conceived. Aren't you interested in knowing "Why?" Write for book D. It tells in detail, with illustrations.

THE NATURO CO., Salem, N. J.

"My sole regret, that it is mine to give Only one life that my dear land may live"

NATHAN HALE THE IDEAL PATRIOT

By William Ordway Partridge, Sculptor The Story of Nathan Hale's life and a study of his character. $1.00 net. By mail $1.10.

NATHAN HALE

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Pubs., N. Y.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

LARKIN

FACTORY-TO-FAMILY DEALING

Saves Money

HOMES FURNISHED FREE

BUY $10 worth of Larkin Laundry and Toilet Soaps, Toilet Articles, Flavoring Extracts and other daily Household Necessities and receive free, a $10 Premium—the middlemen's saved profits. People everywhere praise the Larkin Products and Premiums. Get acquainted with the Larkin Idea—it benefits thousands.

$20.00 Retail Value for $10.00

Write for Premium List No. 72

Contains complete information and nearly 700 valuable premium offers.

ESTAB'D 1875. *Larkin Co.* *Buffalo, N. Y.*

Learn the Truth

Do you know

that the main cause of unhappiness, ill-health, sickly children and divorce is admitted by physicians and shown by court records to be ignorance of the laws of self and sex?

Sexology

Illustrated

Contains in one volume—

Knowledge a Young Man Should Have.
Knowledge a Young Husband Should Have.
Knowledge a Father Should Have.
Knowledge a Father Should Impart to His Son.
Medical Knowledge a Husband Should Have.
Knowledge a Young Woman Should Have.
Knowledge a Young Wife Should Have.
Knowledge a Mother Should Have.
Knowledge a Mother Should Impart to Her Daughter.
Medical Knowledge a Wife Should Have.

By William H. Walling, A. M., M. D.

Rich Cloth Binding, Full Gold Stamp, Illustrated, $2.00

Write for "Other People's Opinions" and Table of Contents.

PURITAN PUB. CO., Dept. B, PHILADELPHIA

VENUS PENCIL

No 165 (Copying)

SMOOTHEST WRITING & MOST DURABLE PENCIL MADE

65c. per doz postpaid, if not at dealers.

ASSORTED SAMPLES for 10c, 25c or 50c postpaid.

American Lead Pencil Co.
75 East Washington Sq., N. Y.
21 Farringdon Ave., London, E. C.

SEE THAT CLIP?

THE NIAGARA CLIP holds securely from the thinnest sheet of paper up to ¼ in. in thickness, and can be used over and over again. Better than pins for filing letters, records, cards, etc. Avoid unsightly pinholes in attaching second letters, business cards, checks, drafts, invoices, etc. Put up in boxes of 100 especially for desk convenience. Sample box 15 cents, postpaid.

NIAGARA CLIP COMPANY, 37 Park St., N. Y. City

3 Months Free

If you are interested in any kind of investment, Oil, Mining, Plantation, Industrial, Lands, Stocks, Bonds, Mortgages, etc., send us your name and address and we will send you The Investor's Review for three months free of charge. A journal of advice for investors. Gives latest and most reliable information concerning new enterprises. Knowledge is power. Great opportunities come and go. Great fakes likewise. Get posted before investing. Write to-day.

INVESTOR'S REVIEW, 1300 Gaff Bldg., CHICAGO, ILL.

sent an appeal to the Czar to intervene in their behalf, but that is denied.

January 21.—An agreement is signed at Santo Domingo by which the United States, while guaranteeing the integrity of Dominican territory, agrees to aid in preserving order, and assumes charge of the finances of the republic.

January 22.—The striking workmen, in vain attempts to reach the palace to present their grievances to the Czar, are swept back by volleys from the military, and as a result 500 persons are killed or wounded; some reports place the casualties at 5,000.

Domestic.

CONGRESS.

January 16.—*Senate:* The Statehood bill is considered. Judge McCarty, of the Utah Supreme Court, testifies in the Smoot hearing.

House: The Swayne impeachment case is discussed.

January 17.—*Senate:* Senator Mitchell defends himself against the land fraud charges on which he was indicted in Oregon. Debate on the Statehood bill is continued.

House: The Swayne case is again discussed.

January 18.—*Senate:* Senator Stone, of Missouri, makes a plea for an investigation of the methods of collecting funds in the last presidential campaign; discussion of the Statehood bill continues.

House: The articles of impeachment against Judge Swain are adopted.

January 19.—*Senate:* Discussion of the Statehood bill continues. A message is received from the President advocating the appointment of six experts to study industrial and trade conditions abroad.

House: The Army Appropriation bill is taken up

January 20.—*Senate:* The Statehood and Fur Seal Indemnity bills are considered; the extradition treaty with Spain is ratified. Senator Smoot denies all charges made by those who are seeking to have him expelled from the Senate.

House: The Army Appropriation bill is passed.

January 21.—*Senate:* A resolution to proceed with the Swayne case is adopted, and the Fortifications Appropriation bill is taken up.

House: Speaker Cannon appoints a committee of seven to manage the Swayne impeachment trial in the Senate. The Indian Appropriation bill is passed.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

January 16.—The United States Supreme Court grants a new trial to Senator Burton, of Kansas, who was convicted in St. Louis of using his influence with the Post-office Department in behalf of an alleged "get-rich-quick" concern.

Robert Watchorn is appointed to succeed Williams as Commissioner of Immigration at New York.

January 17.—Andrew Carnegie offers to reimburse Oberlin students who lost through the alleged Chadwick forgeries.

January 18.—The Fall River strike is ended through the mediation of Governor Douglas.

January 21.—William J. Bryan visits President Roosevelt and commends his attitude toward railroads and trusts.

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

After the Christening.—"The minister prayed that the baby would eventually become a missionary, and what do you reckon its father said?"

"Can't imagine."

"Bless his little soul, he's fat enough to eat right now!"—*Atlanta Constitution.*

A Demonstration.—"Mamma, what is frenzied finance?"

"Hush! Just watch your papa figuring up the Christmas bills."—*Houston Post.*

A Joker Squelched.—PROFESSOR (looking for fun): "Johnny, what time is it by your nose?"

JOHNNY (bootblack with many chums around): "Mine ain't running. Is yours?"—*Lippincott's Magazine.*

A Postponement Inevitable.—"If yoh husban' beats you, mebbe you kin hab him sent to de whippin'-pos'," said Mrs. Potomac Jackson.

"If my husban' ever beats me," said Mrs. Tolliver Grapevine, "dey kin send him to de whippin'-pos' if dey wants to. But dey'll have to wait till he gits out'n de hospital."—*Washington Star.*

I KNOW of two men who read my last advertisement, and who said they didn't believe what I say is true.

Why didn't they believe? How can I make them believe?

If you, and all other men who smoke, could be convinced that the quality and value of my cigars are exactly as I state, my factory could not begin to fill all the orders I would receive. Neither could any other cigar factory in the world.

Those who are not personally acquainted with me are entitled to proof that I am a man of my word, so I give you that chance by letting you test my cigars.

I can't take my cigars in person to smokers and urge a free trial, but I do the next best thing—send a hundred by express, prepaid, and without any advance payment whatever.

I am all the time hearing from new people who want to try my cigars. The result has been that during the past two and a half years I have been compelled to move three times, always into larger quarters. I am pleased, of course, but am out for still larger business. Thousands of smokers have become regular patrons of mine, but there are hundreds of other thousands who have not yet accepted my offer.

More than 75 per cent. of all the cigars that I send out go to people who have bought of me before. Men are free to do as they choose, so I do not need to suggest the reason why they send in re-orders.

My claim is—that the equal of my Shivers Panetela Cigar is not retailed for less than 10c., and that no other cigar in the world is sold to the consumer at a price so near the actual cost of manufacture. I guarantee that the filler of these cigars is clear, clean, long Havana, and that the wrappers are genuine Sumatra.

EXACT SIZE
Panetela
EXACT SHAPE

MY OFFER

I will, upon request, send to a reader of The Literary Digest one hundred Shivers' Panetela Cigars, express prepaid, on approval. He may smoke ten and return the other ninety at my expense, if he is not pleased. If he is satisfied and keeps the cigars, he agrees to remit the price for them ($5) within ten days. I simply want to give the cigars a chance to sell themselves.

In ordering, please use business letter head, or inclose business card, and state whether mild, medium or strong cigars are desired.

Write me if you smoke.

HERBERT D. SHIVERS
906 Filbert Street Philadelphia, Pa.

FLATFOOT

Rheumatic Pains, Weak Ankles, Tired Feet instantly relieved and permanently cured by the

PLANTAR INSTEP SUPPORT

Worn inside the shoe like an ordinary innersole. Recommended by physicians. Guaranteed if instructions are followed. For sale at shoe stores, druggists, and surgical instrument dealers, or sent by mail postpaid for **$2.00 per pair.** Write to-day for free circular and particulars.

GEO. G. LONDON MFG. CO.
464 Union Street, Lynn, Mass.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

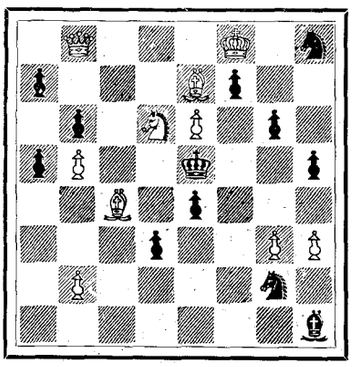
CHESS.

[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess-Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

Problem 1,027.

A. F. MACKENZIE.

Black—Twelve Pieces.



White—Ten Pieces.

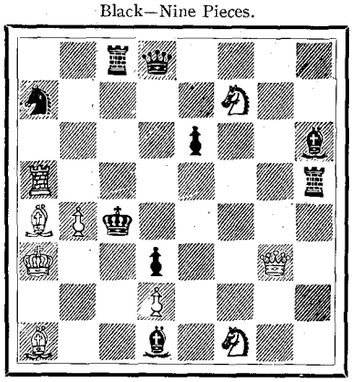
1 Q 3 K 1 s; p 3 B p 2; 1 p 1 S P 1 p 1; p P 2 k 2 p; 2 B 1 p 3; 3 p 2 P P; 1 P 4 s 1; 7 b.

White mates in three moves.

Problem 1,028.

Composed for THE LITERARY DIGEST by C. H. BATTEY, PARIS, FRANCE.

Black—Nine Pieces.



White—Nine Pieces.

2 r q 4; s 4 S 2; 4 p 2 b; R 6 r; B P k 5; K 2 p 2 Q 1; 3 P 4; B 2 b 1 S 2.

White mates in two moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 1,018. Key-move: Q—K B 8.

No. 1,019.

1. Kt—K 6	2. Kt—B 5, ch	3. Q—K 6, mate
K—Q 4	K—B 3	
1.	2. P—K Kt 4 ch	3. Kt—K Kt 5, mate
K—B 4	K—K 5 (must)	
1.	2. Q—Kt 4 ch	3. Q—B 3, mate
R x Kt	K—Q 4 (must)	
1.	2. Q x P ch	3. Kt—B 4, mate
R—B 3	K—Q 4 (must)	
1.	2. Q x Kt P, ch	3. Kt—Kt 7, mate
P x K Kt P	K—B 4 (must)	
1.	2. Kt—Q B 5, ch	3. P—Kt 4, mate
P x Q Kt P	K—B 4 (must)	

No. 1,020.

1. K—Kt 6	2. K—R 7	3. Q—K R 7, mate
Kt x P, ch	Any	
1.	2. Q—K R 7, ch	3. Q—Q Kt 7, mate
B—B 5	K x P	
1.	2. K—B 6!	3. Q—K R 7, mate
B—B 7	Any	
1.	2. Q—K R 7, ch	3. Kt—K 3, mate
R—Q 7	K x P	

DIGESTS ITSELF TAROENA INFANTS INVALIDS DYSPEPTICS

is delicious, pulverized, taro, a staple vegetable of Hawaii, which digests itself, and contains more nutrition than any other food. Agrees with everybody. Infants, Invalids, and Dyspeptics can eat and enjoy Taroena at every meal, no matter how irritated or weak the stomach is from improper feeding, nervousness, fevers, alcoholism, medicine, seasickness, morning sickness or disease. Taroena "stays down," nourishes, calms, strengthens If you have any difficulty with eating, try Taroena. Regular size, 50c.; Large, $1.00; Hospital, $3.00. At drug stores everywhere. **Send 10c. for Trial Size, enough for 4 meals. Address Box T.**

FREE Beautiful picture of Hawaii, 8 x 24, mailed free for "Crest" from top of **Taroena Box, 50c. or $1.00** size. Buy of your druggist and mail "Crest" to us, or send **50c. or $1.00** to us and **Taroena**, with picture, will be forwarded prepaid.

TARO FOOD CO., Danbury, Conn., U. S. Agents

IT'S SUMMER NOW IN

JAMAICA

The Island for Rest and Recreation

SUPERB SERVICE

BY THE STEAMERS OF THE

ATLAS LINE SERVICE

WEEKLY SAILINGS TO

JAMAICA, COLOMBIA, and COSTA RICA; also to HAYTI

To Jamaica, $40; round trip, $75. Twenty-Three Day Cruise, $125. Rates include stateroom accommodation and meals. For particulars apply to

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE

35-37 Broadway, N. Y.
159 Randolph Street, Chicago
1229 Walnut Street, Phila.
901 Olive Street, St Louis.

WONDERFUL STOVE—BIG MONEY MAKER!

BURNS 90% AIR—ONLY 10% OIL-GAS. 7200 sold one month. Customers delighted with **Harrison Valveless Oil-gas Stove. Splendid for cooking;** also **heating** rooms, stores, offices, etc., with Radiator Attch. No wick, dirt, or ashes—no coal bills or drudgery—cheap, safe fuel, 15c to 30c a week should furnish fuel-gas for cooking for small family. Easily operated—absolutely safe—all sizes, $3 up. **Write—Catalog FREE and Special Prices. AGENTS WANTED—$40 Weekly.** Address **World Mfg. Co., 5790 World B'ld'g, Cincinnati, O.**

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES — FOR COUGHS AND COLDS

Relieve and cure Throat Troubles caused by cold or use of the voice.

GRAY HAIR RESTORED

Trade Mark

"WALNUTTA HAIR STAIN"

Restores Gray, Streaked or Bleached Hair, or Mustache **instantaneously.** Gives any shade from **Light Brown to Black. Does not wash or rub off.** Contains no poisons, and is not sticky nor greasy. **Sold by all druggists,** or we will send you a Trial size for Postpaid; large size (eight times as much) 60 cents. **20c**

PACIFIC TRADING CO., - 213 Nichols Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

Vapo-Cresolene

CURES WHILE YOU SLEEP

Whooping Cough, Croup, Bronchitis, Coughs, Grip, Hay Fever, Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever

Don't fail to use CRESOLENE for the distressing and often fatal affections for which it is recommended. For more than twenty years we have had the most conclusive assurances that there is nothing better. Ask your physician about it.

An interesting descriptive booklet is sent free, which gives the highest testimonials as to its value. **All Druggists.**

VAPO-CRESOLENE CO., 180 Fulton Street, New York.

A SUBSCRIPTION FOR ONE YEAR—FREE! A new periodical has just been started. With the December number the circulation reaches ten thousand copies, and the subscription list is rapidly growing. It is intended for men and women who love books and are able to enjoy something more than the fleeting fiction of the day. To introduce the little monthly periodical among such persons we have decided to give one year's subscription (or until the end of 1905) FREE to every reader of THE LITERARY DIGEST who will take the trouble to ask for it. There will be no bills, duns, nor question of arrears. The name of the periodical is "SAUCE PIQUANTE" and it is being published monthly by Funk & Wagnalls Company, **44-60 East 23d St., N.Y.** Just send a postal with your name and address and ask for the free year's subscription. **"SAUCE PIQUANTE"**

FIRST FOLIO SHAKESPEARE

Photographic facsimile of the famous British Museum Volume, over 1,000 pages, $2.50.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Pubs., NEW YORK

TITTLEBAT TITMOUSE

The new edition of Dr. Samuel Warren's immortal "Ten Thousand a Year." Cloth, illustrated, $1.50.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Pubs., NEW YORK

shines brightly in a house where SAPOLIO abolishes dirt, but "Dirt and despair are close of kin." Try it in your next house-cleaning.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

1. ..... P—Q Kt 5 2. Q—K R 7, ch K x P 3. Q x P, mate

No. 1,021. Key-move: Q—R sq.

Solved by the Rev. I. W. B., Bethlehem, Pa.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; H. W. Barry, Boston; A. C. White, New York City; Dr. J. H. S., Geneva, N. Y.; S. W. Bampton, Philadelphia; F. Gamage, Westboro, Mass.; R. H. Ramsey, Germantown, Pa.; B. Alten, Elyria, O.; the Rev. W. Rech, Kiel, Wis.; L. L. Williams, South Omaha; the Rev. J. G. Law, Walhalla, S. C.; E. A. C., Kinderhook, N. Y.; C. Nugent, New York City; B. W. La Mothe, Stratford, Conn.; N. D. Waffle, Salt Springville, N. Y.; A. Regenbrecht, Peters, Tex.; O. C. Pitkin, Syracuse, N. Y.; J. M. Wantz, Blanchester, O.; A. Rooke, Philadelphia; M. D. M., New Orleans.

1,018: C. W. Shewalter, Washington, D. C.; A. V. Milholland, Baltimore.

1,018, 1,019, 1,020: Dr. M. C. Johnston, Hope, N. Dak.

1,018, 1,019, 1,021: C. S. Jacobs, Montreal; the Rev. L. H. Bähler, Mariaville, N. Y.; W. E. Hayward, Indianapolis; Miss J. Houston, Troutville, Va.

1,018, 1,020, 1,021: L. Goldmark, Paterson, N. J.

1,018, 1,021: "Twenty-three," Philadelphia; D. Hamlin, Orono, Me.; Russell, Germantown, Pa.; M. Wisner, Norris, Mont.; J. W. Thorne, Spearsville, La.; L. O'S., Blacksburg, Va.; G. M. Bramwell, New York City; C. P. Crumb, St. Louis; E. A. Kusel, Oroville, Cal.; W. G. Hosea, Cincinnati; S. von Ragüe, Eden College, St. Louis; W. K. Greely, Boston.

1,019: J. S. S., Orono, Me.

1,019, 1,021: C. E. Woodward, Chicopee Falls, Mass.; B. Sitts, Bridgeport, Conn.; J. M. Hanley, Mandan, N. Dak.; L. Wyman, Painesville, O.

1,021: Lyndon, Athens, Ga.

Comments (1,018): "Black Kt masterfully handled"—M. M.; "The maneuvre of the black Kt is the feature"—G. D.; "Fairly good"—F. S. F.; "Poor, for a prize-winner"—B. A.; "Very fine, and, for a 2-er, very difficult"—B. W. L. M.; "Choice"—J. G. L.; "Hardly a Tourney-prizer"—C. S. J.; "Very interesting"—D. H.; "Not so difficult as 1,012"—M. W.

1,019: "Surely a winner"—M. M.; "A little beauty in Wynne's best style"—G. D.; "A little old-fashioned, but excellent"—F. S. F.; "This is, possibly, not one of the author's best; but the most fastidious of the 'higher critics' must concede its general merit"—J. H. S.; "A beautiful example of mate-purity"—R. H. R.; "Clean-cut, beautiful composition"—B. W. L. M.; "Admirable"—J. G. L.

1,020: "Harder than the other three problems together; but not so fine as 1,019"—M. M.; "Rather novel and clever"—G. D.; "A strong problem marred by duals and short mates"—F. S. F.; "The central feature is the retrograde key-move. A happy stroke"—J. H. S.; "It would be interesting to know why the eminent Judges scaled this problem down to third prize. At first sight, its appearance is not attractive; but after unraveling its mysteries, it becomes a thing of beauty, combined with marvelous difficulty"—R. H. R.; "Lobsteresque strategy. Its difficultness is about its only merit"—B. W. L. M.

1,021: "In the Dr.'s fine and peculiar style"—M. M.; "A pretty Plauck"—G. D.; "Very fine"—C. S. J.; "Key-move not difficult; mates very pretty. The Chess-column is unusually good"—R.

In addition to those reported G. W. Brown, Jubbulpore, India, got 999; H. A. Goodman, Mittineague, Mass., 1,012; C. F. R. P., Muskoka, Can., 1,014; Dr. P. Joor, Maxwell, Ia., 1,015, 1,016, 1,017; L. O'S., 1,016; E. C. Brinker, Riegelsville, Pa.; M. D. M., L. W., and B. A., 1,016 1,017.

Concerning 1,017.

This problem as published in THE LITERARY DIGEST was taken from one of the leading Chess-magazines. Since publishing the solution, we have received what we believe to be the correct position: a black Kt should be on K R sq. This presents the second solution: P—Kt 3. We sincerely regret this error, and offer our apologies to the distinguished Judges.

MATTRESSES

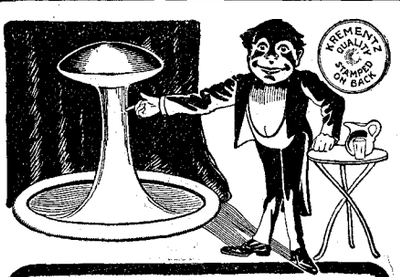
Bargain Sale of Surplus Stock

To close out quickly, needing room for regular stock, we offer beautiful high grade Ostermoor Mattresses, regular $30 specials; weighing 60 pounds each; extra thick and exceptionally soft French Rolled Edges; assorted Art Tickings; Pink, Blue, Green, Yellow, Violet, also Satin Finish, Linen Stripes, size 4ft. 6in. x 6ft. 4in.; both one or two parts.

Only while they last, at **$18.50** each. Delivered anywhere.

OSTERMOOR

119 Elizabeth Street, New York City.



And now, **LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,** I wish to inform you that it is not necessary to

Insure your Collar Button

BUY A ONE-PIECE

"KREMENTZ"

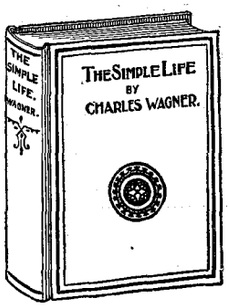
which carries automatic insurance. If anything happens to it your dealer will give you a new one. But nothing can happen. It is made in one strong piece. No joints. No soldering. Will not bend or break. Easy to button and unbutton because it is correctly shaped. Double thick shank. Graceful design. 21 Models for ladies and gentlemen; gold, silver, or rolled plate. Be sure you get the

"KREMENTZ"

Free booklet, "THE STORY OF A COLLAR BUTTON" gives entertaining information. Want one?

Krementz & Co., 63 Chestnut St., Newark, N. J.

THE SIMPLE LIFE.



3 GREAT BOOKS BY CHAS. WAGNER.

"THE SIMPLE LIFE."
"THE VOICE OF NATURE."
"THE BUSY LIFE."

These are three of the greatest books of the present day, and President Roosevelt says of them, "I am preaching your books to my countrymen." 200 pages each. Paper cover, 30 cents each; cloth bound, 60 cents each. Sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of price. Agents wanted to sell them. Address all orders to J. S. OGILVIE PUBLISHING CO., 53 Rose Street, New York.

Do not be satisfied with an indefinite "emulsion" which may ***disguise*** impurities, but which does not exclude them.

Peter Moller's Cod Liver Oil

may be obtained of any good druggist. It is made and ***bottled*** in Norway, thus reaching you without possibility of adulteration. It is so pure that it is entirely

Free from all Disagreeable Taste or Odor

Digests completely—no nauseous "repeating." Never sold in bulk. Take only the flat, oval bottles bearing name of

Schieffelin & Company, New York
SOLE AGENTS

Grand Mid-Winter Tours

LOW RATES TO

CALIFORNIA

Tickets good to return until Nov. 1

Parties will leave **New York, Boston,** and **Philadelphia,** etc., in Jan., Feb., and March, and visit Riverside, Redlands, San Diego, Pasadena, Los Angeles, Santa Barbara, Santa Cruz, Monterey, San Jose, San Rafael, and San Francisco. The return journey includes the Sierra Nevada and the Gorges and Cañons of Colorado by daylight, Salt Lake City, Denver, Manitou Springs, and the Garden of the Gods, etc. Business men and their families and ladies can see all important points without waste of time, traveling luxuriously, and being relieved of every care.

OTHER TOURS To Florida, Mexico, Porto Rico, Mardi Gras Carnival, Japan, Around the World, Hawaii, Europe, Cruise to West Indies, etc.

Railroad and Steamship Tickets everywhere. Send for book, mentioning information desired.

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB CO.

New York: 25 Union Sq.
Philadelphia, Boston, Pittsburg, Chicago, etc.

5% Instead of 4%

INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS & LOAN CO. 5% PER ANNUM

MONEY now drawing 4% can be safely reinvested through this Company at 5%—increasing the income 25 per cent. Conservative investors will appreciate a plan affording all the security and profit without the annoyance of individual mortgage loans. Description of methods, names of many patrons, and all desired information on request.

$25 upward, withdrawable on 30 days' notice.

Investments bear earnings from day received to day withdrawn.

Supervised by New York Banking Department.

Assets, . . . $1,700,000
Surplus and Profits, $160,000

Industrial Savings and Loan Co.
1139 Broadway, New York.

6% INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS, COMPOUNDED SEMI-ANNUALLY.

"Banking by Mail" on request.

Equitable Banking and Loan Co.,
GEO. A. SMITH, President **Macon, Ga.**

THE "NULITE" — VAPOR — GAS LAMPS

AGENTS ARE COINING MONEY.

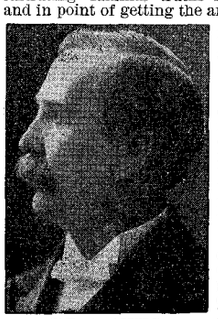
A 20th-Century evolution in the art of lighting. Entirely new, 100 candle power, 7 hours one cent. Superior to electricity or gas and cheaper than coal oil. No trouble to keep clean, absolutely safe. Sells at sight. We also manufacture table lamps, wall lamps, chandeliers, store and street lamps. Agents wanted at once. Write for free catalogue and prices. We manufacture all kinds and grades of mantles. If you buy them direct from us we will save you dealers' profits. Prices sent upon request.

Chicago Solar Light Co., Dept. B, Chicago.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Notable Books by Louis Albert Banks, D.D.

"Dr. Banks has eminent skill in stating and illustrating familiar truths in a striking manner, and in point of getting the animated interest of the hearer few preachers of the present day are better worthy of study."—*The Advance,* Chic'go



DR. BANKS

"There is something clear, straight, and forceful about the style of Dr. Banks, and his method of treating Scriptural subjects is instructive and helpful."—*Christian Advocate,* Pittsburg.

"There is no more distinguished example of the modern people's preacher in the American pulpit to-day than Dr. Banks."—*The Independent,* New York.

The Christian Gentlemen
Bright and chatty talks to young men on practical matters of every-day life. 12mo, cloth.....75 cents

My Young Man
Ten straightforward talks to young men. 12mo, cloth.....75 cents

Twentieth-Century Knighthood
Addresses to young men in which examples from ancient chivalry are used to illustrate modern conditions. 12mo, cloth.....75 cents

Hero Tales from Sacred Story
Eighteen stories of stirring heroism from the Bible. 12mo, cloth.....$1.50

Sermon Stories for Boys and Girls
Short stories of special interest to young folks, with which are interwoven practical and helpful lessons. 12mo, cloth, illustrated.....$1.00

Anecdotes and Morals
Over 500 illustrations drawn from every-day incidents, and each accompanied by a forceful character lesson. 12mo, cloth, 463 pages.....$1.50

Morals in Poetry and Story
A volume of several hundred morals for the use of preachers, religious workers, writers, and others. 12mo, cloth.....$1.50

Windows for Sermons
A study of the art of sermonic illustration, together with 400 fresh illustrations suited for sermons, religious talks, and reform addresses. 12mo, cloth.....$1.20

A Year's Prayer-Meeting Talks
Fifty-two talks for prayer-meetings, providing helpful material for an entire year. 12mo, cloth.....$1.00

Dr. Banks's Famous Revival Books

Christ and His Friends
Thirty-one revival sermons (text from St. John's Gospel). 12mo, cloth.....$1.50

The Fisherman and His Friends
Studies from the life of Peter. 31 sermons (texts from John, Matthew, Acts). Cloth.....$1.50

Paul and His Friends
Thirty-one revival sermons. Lessons from the life of Paul. 12mo, cloth.....$1.50

John and His Friends
Thirty-one revival sermons (texts from the Gospel of John). 12mo, cloth.....$1.50

David and His Friends
Thirty-one revival sermons (texts from Samuel and the Psalms). 12mo, cloth.....$1.50

On the Trail of Moses
Thirty-one revival sermons. 12mo, cloth....$1.20

The Unexpected Christ
Thirty-one evangelistic sermons. 12mo, cloth, 328 pages.....$1.50

The Saloon-Keeper's Ledger
Temperance revival discourses. Cloth...75 cents

Seven Times Around Jericho
Seven temperance discourses. 12mo.....75 cents

Funk & Wagnalls Company, Pubs. New York

The Detroit Tribune: "The reader is carried on from incident to incident with the most intense feeling."

MRS. MAYBRICK

Mrs. Maybrick's Own Story

By FLORENCE ELIZABETH MAYBRICK

In this volume Mrs. Maybrick tells the complete story of her fifteen years of English prison life. It is a narrative of intense human interest, and is accompanied by a careful legal digest of this celebrated case.

Southern Star, Atlanta: "A most deeply interesting story from beginning to end."

Los Angeles Times: "The book is one of the deepest pathos, full, for people of heart and imagination, of far stronger human interest than any piece of fiction can well be."

New Orleans Picayune: "One of the strangest romances of real life in modern times."

12mo, Cloth, 16 Half-Tone Illustrations. Price, $1.20 net; by Mail, $1.30. Subscription Edition handsomely bound, wide margins, photogravure portrait of Mrs. Maybrick; each copy with author's personal autograph. Price, $2.00, postage free. Agents Wanted.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publishers, - 44-60 EAST 23d STREET, NEW YORK

Magically Appealing Irish Love Stories

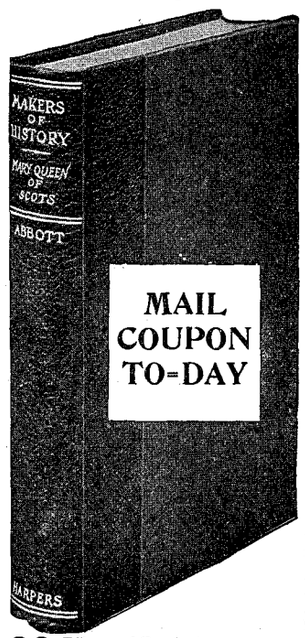
The PASSIONATE HEARTS

By ANNA MACMANUS

Beautiful, throbbing, full of novelty, humor, tenderness, passion, and tragedy are these stories. These tales of gallant, poetic Irishmen and blue-eyed Colleens are "instinct with beauty," says the Glasgow *Herald.*

12mo, 75 cents, postpaid. FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publishers, NEW YORK

Partly Paid For Books



MAIL COUPON TO-DAY

One Man's Loss is Another Man's Gain

THIS IS YOUR OPPORTUNITY; READ CAREFULLY

We have on hand twenty-one (21) sets of the "Makers of History" in thirty-two (32) magnificent volumes, bound in cloth and half-leather, that have been partly paid for by some one. These twenty-one (21) sets were subscribed for by our customers and delivered to them, and we received in payment about one-half of our price; then the books were returned to us on account of the inability of the subscriber to pay us the balance due. The books have been thoroughly inspected and where a volume was not absolutely good as new a new volume was substituted; thus these twenty-one (21) sets are perfect in every respect; this we guarantee.

The regular price of the thirty-two (32) volumes in cloth is $32.00 a set, and in special library or half-leather binding is $48.00 a set, but as we have already received about one-half of the price of these books from our customers, we have decided to let these special sets, only twenty-one (21) in number, go to those who first apply, for less than half-price upon small monthly payments. Read coupon carefully.

The "Makers of History" are the most entertaining and instructive friends you could possibly have in your home. Each volume is a complete narrative of a man or woman who in their time made things happen. There is not a dull page in the entire 32 volumes. No set of books published can compare in interest or instruction with the "Makers of History." They are as absorbing as anything you can imagine. They are the kind of books that keep people up late reading. Once you start to read any of these volumes you dislike to stop until the book is finished. Hundreds of thousands know and own these books. Their sale is ever increasing, because they are real books to be read and enjoyed—not to be put away and never looked at.

Read Carefully: Remember these books are partly paid for, so you only have to pay half-price. We extend to you free examination; if the books are not found to be satisfactory return them at our expense; you do not take any risk; it costs you nothing to have the books sent to you; if you do not care to keep them after seeing them they are to be returned, all charges collect.

Sign and mail coupon to us to-day. We say to-day because we know that these twenty-one (21) sets will all be claimed almost immediately.

We Recommend the Special Library Binding

32 Magnificent Books, Less than 49 Cents a Volume

TITLES OF BOOKS.

William the Conqueror	Cleopatra
Alexander the Great	Margaret of Anjou
Alfred the Great	Richard II.
Richard I.	Darius the Great
Cyrus the Great	Peter the Great
Genghis Khan	Hannibal
Xerxes	Nero
Julius Cæsar	Romulus
Pyrrhus	Hortense
Charles I.	Madame Roland
Josephine	Henry IV.
Marie Antoinette	Joseph Bonaparte
Hernando Cortez	Louis XIV.
King Philip	Charles II.
Louis Philippe	Richard III.
Queen Elizabeth	Mary Queen of Scots

This is really the opportunity of a lifetime. You incur no obligation and it costs you nothing to investigate the greatest book bargain ever offered.

Harper's History Club

16 East 17th Street, New York, N. Y.

Free Eight Volumes Shakespeare Coupon

Harper's History Club, 16 East 17th St., New York,

You may send me for inspection and approval one set of the **MAKERS OF HISTORY.**

32 volumes, bound in the style indicated by having the "X" beside it.

Cloth Binding (regular price $32 per set). I will pay for same if I decide to keep the books as follows: 50 cents after I examine them, and $1.00 a month for fifteen months.

Special Library Binding (regular price $48.00 per set. I will pay for same, if I decide to keep the books, as follows: 50 cents after I examine them, and $1.50 a month for fifteen months.

It is understood you send to me upon approval, the "Makers of History," in 32 volumes, and if I decide not to keep the books I am to return them to you, charges collect.

NAME.....

STREET.....

CITY OR TOWN.....

STATE.....

L. D.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

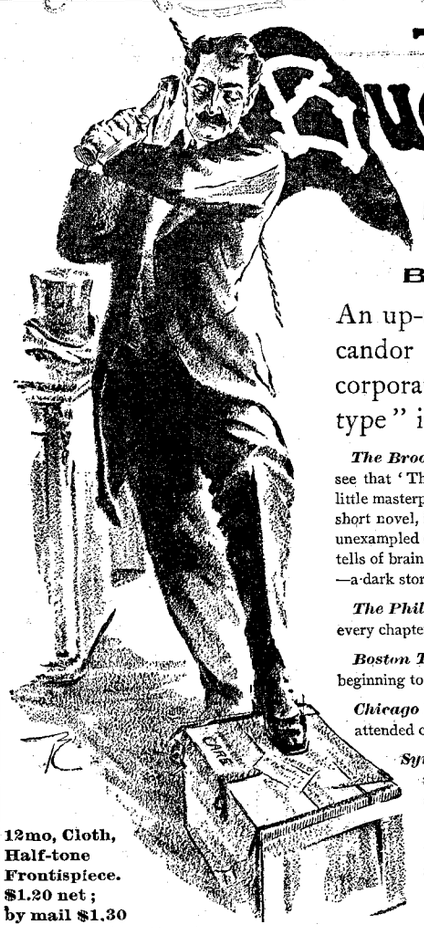
THE IRISH have always been *mighty* interesting people, and nobody knows them better than Justin McCarthy. He knows their past as thoroughly as he does their present, and when he tells all about both in his book "Ireland and Her Story," he makes a story which the critics unite in pronouncing "as fascinating as a novel." One might add that this brilliant little history is much more fascinating than many novels, and better yet, it is true. The price is only $1.00, postpaid.

THE IRISH AGAIN, are celebrated for their rollicking humor and keen wit. Good stories of them are always welcome. Certainly when one of the cleverest of Irish storytellers brings out a book it can not fail to make a hit. Seumas MacManus is the present-day Prince of Irish Storytellers, and his book "The Red Poocher," has been greeted everywhere with such superlatives of praise that it is useless to try to quote them. May as well let every reader invent his own exclamations of delight when he closes the book. It can be had for 75 cents, postpaid.

THE IRISH ONCE MORE, are lovers through and through. When we want an ideal love story, we pick out a gallant, poetic, passionate Irishman and his blue-eyed colleen, and we are pretty sure to develop a love story fit to set to music or put upon the stage. There are always novelty, humor, tenderness, passion, and sometimes tragedy in them. Anna MacManus, sometimes known as 'Ethna Carbery," the wife of Seumas MacManus, was endowed with a rare insight into the character and nature of these people—her people. With the pen of an artist and a great love in her heart, she has written six beautiful, throbbing, magically appealing Irish love stories which now appear in the book "The Passionate Hearts," a treasure for any one. The price is 75 cents, postpaid.

THE IRISH FINALLY, have a wealth of legend, folk-lore, and mythology. The wonderful doings of their ancient kings and warriors read like fairy tales, and such indeed they are in large part. Magic swords, spears, and armor; the miraculous "quicken-tree," grown from a fairy seed; the fairy fleeces; the wonderful whistler whose flute-like notes charmed his enemies into fateful sleep; the superhuman prowess of the old-time heroes; the devotion of friends and the relentless hate of enemies—all play important parts in the legendary past of this picturesque people. Anna MacManus, author of "The Passionate Hearts," has given us nine stories of Irish adventure, legend, and mythology in her new book "In the Celtic Past." The stories glow with warm color and throb with chivalrous action and exciting adventure. The price of "In the Celtic Past" is the same as that of "The Passionate Hearts," 75 cents, postpaid.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Pubs., NEW YORK



12mo, Cloth, Half-tone Frontispiece. $1.20 net; by mail $1.30

The Buccaneers

A STORY OF THE BLACK FLAG IN BUSINESS

By HENRY M. HYDE

An up-to-date novel, giving with startling candor and realism a picture of modern corporation methods of the "frenzied type" in dealing with rivals in business.

The Brooklyn Eagle: "If you are interested in real life you will see that 'The Buccaneers' is highly interesting. It is more: it is a little masterpiece in this new field, and it is so because, although a very short novel, it seems twice as short as it is. The action moves with unexampled celerity—it is all action, big, swift, ubiquitous, and yet it tells of brain as a subway express tells of electricity. And it tells too—a dark story—of secret service in offices."

The Philadelphia Item: "The story is breezy in the extreme, every chapter pulsating with vitality."

Boston Transcript: "A capital story, thoroughly absorbing from beginning to end."

Chicago Evening Post: "The story is of the kind that must be attended closely from beginning to end, happen what may."

Syracuse Herald: "It is a book of striking power in character drawing, and action that is swift as anything on the stage; the whole story is full of human interest."

The Outlook, New York: "There is vigor and go in this novel."

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY
Pubs., 44-60 East 23d Street, New York

HELPS FOR ALL WHO WISH TO WRITE OR SPEAK CLEAR, PRECISE ENGLISH

By JAMES C. FERNALD, L.H.D.

JUST the Right Word to Make the Desired Meaning Clear and Exact, to make a Contrast Sharp and Strong

With illustrative examples will be found in

English Synonyms Antonyms and Prepositions

Companion volume to the author's book, "Connectives of English Speech"

Over 7,500 classified synonyms with their various shades of meaning carefully discriminated, this being an exclusive feature of this work. Nearly 4,500 classified antonyms. Correct use of prepositions shown by illustrative examples. Hints and helps on the accurate use of words, revealing surprising possibilities of fulness, freedom, and variety of utterance.

"Important and Invaluable"

"This book will do more to secure rhetorical perspicuity, propriety, and precision of expression than any other text-book of higher English yet produced."—*Pres. Cochran,* Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute.

"It is, indeed, the first satisfactory attempt in its field."—*The Brooklyn Citizen.*

"Superior to any other treatise on the same theme, and must be regarded as indispensable to the ready-reference libraries of educators and writers."—*Northern Christian Advocate.*

"This is a book of importance and invaluable to teacher, student, and speaker. The excellence of the volume is testified to by leading literary authorities in the United States."—*The New York Times.*

By JAMES C. FERNALD, L.H.D.

JUST What You Want to Know about the Correct Use of Prepositions, Conjunctions, Relative Pronouns and Adverbs

You will find in concise, handy form in

Connectives of English Speech

Companion volume to "English Synonyms, Antonyms and Prepositions."

Giving the definitions with the correct usage of these parts of speech so far as pertains to their office as connectives in the construction of English phrases and sentences; indicating such prepositions as should be used after verbs and those concerning which questions are likely to arise; with numerous quotations sustaining the decision as to correct or incorrect usage.

"Convenient and Necessary"

"It is the most valuable treatise of its kind in existence. It is a delight to use the work as a book of reference."—*New York Commercial.*

"Not only convenient but necessary."—*The Evening Post,* New York.

"The work is likely to prove of great value to all writers."—*Washington Evening Star.*

"In this valuable manual the reader, the writer, and the teacher will find on the instant an admirable solution for ten thousand difficulties. The arrangement is simplicity itself, and the treatment lucid and convenient."—*Philadelphia Public Ledger.*

"Its practical reference value is great, and it is a great satisfaction to note the care and attention to detail and fine shades of meaning the author has bestowed upon the words he discusses."—*The Church Review,* Hartford.

By OVER 250 EMINENT SPECIALISTS

THE Latest, Greatest and Most Helpful Dictionary in Existence. Unsurpassed in Accuracy and Completeness

Is provided in the new Funk & Wagnalls

Standard Dictionary

Cyclopedia and Atlas of the World

is the latest, most complete and most sumptuous dictionary in existence; a necessity in every school, office and study. It is the result of the highest scholarship and expert skill of over two hundred and fifty of the world's most distinguished scholars and specialists. One hundred universities and colleges and twenty government departments are represented among its compilers.

Statistics of its Greatness

Over 317,000 Vocabulary Terms; 250 Editors and Specialists; 533 Readers for Quotations; 125,000 Synonyms and Antonyms; 5,000 Illustrations; Appendix of 535,000 Facts; Cost Over a Million Dollars.

"The Standard Dictionary is truly magnificent, and worthy of the great continent which has produced it. It is more than complete. . . . It is certain to supersede all other existing dictionaries of the English language."—*Prof. A. H. Sayce* (Oxford)

Also The Standard Dictionary Abridgments

The Office Standard Dictionary
The Comprehensive Standard Dictionary and
The Concise Standard Dictionary

(*Send for Prospectus and Terms.*)

Uniform Style and Binding. 12mo. Cloth. $1.50 net each

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, NEW YORK, Publishers of High-Class Reference Works

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

VIBRATION-ABSORBING RUBBER HEELS

Ever feel how thick, leathery, callous, and hardened your heel is? That's caused by the jar of your step in walking.

Now, your heel is connected directly with your spine.

It receives the full shock of each step, and passes it on to your spine. Each jar is felt right up your spine to the crown of your head.

Hence, each step affects the spinal nerves.

Now, you can protect this flesh cushion and your spinal nerves with Morgan & Wright Rubber Heels.

They absorb all the vibration.

Just as a sponge soaks up water.

The impact of your step is deadened before it reaches the heel, consequently your spine *never* feels it.

Instead of a jarring, solid crash, each step becomes springy, vigorous, and comfortable.

Your heel is soon free from callousness, soreness, and hardness.

And the jarring strain is taken from your spine and nerves.

The Morgan & Wright Rubber Heel is uncommonly durable.

We make *each* rubber heel ourselves.

Specify them when ordering.

MORGAN & WRIGHT, CHICAGO

STATISTICAL TABLES

1905 Edition (Pocket Size)

The current edition of the booklet is ready for gratuitous distribution. The publication contains statistics and earnings of railroads, street railways, lighting and miscellaneous companies, in concise and condensed form, not otherwise readily obtainable by the average investor.

Spencer Trask & Co.

William and Pine Sts., New York

Branch Office, Albany, N. Y.

Members N. Y. Stock Exchange

PROPERLY prepared coffee is a gentle stimulant, nutritive, and non-injurious. The "METEOR" FRENCH COFFEE PERCOLATOR is mechanically adapted to get all the strength and aroma of the coffee without the nerve-destroying qualities.

"Meteor" Percolators

are made in over 50 styles and sizes—finished in silver plate, nickel or copper, from $5.00 to $25.00. Illustrated and descriptive price list sent free on request. Please ask for Booklet "K1."

The Meriden Company

Silversmiths

International Silver Co., Successor

218 Fifth Avenue, Madison Square, New York

Lea & Perrins' Sauce

THE ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

The Peerless Seasoning

All the family derive a lasting benefit from a well seasoned dish. The perfection of seasoning for most dishes is **LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.** Cold meats, Baked Beans, Welsh Rarebit, Fried Oysters, French Dressing and Pot Pies are made more enjoyable by its proper use.

John Duncan's Sons, Agents, New York.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED